THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 141. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5 , 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Substantial Coat for father to be got of

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Suit for the little boy can be had cheap of

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Overcoats for poor relations. Prices moderate.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Gents' Wrappers, Cravats, Umbrellas, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc., in great variety.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

HINT.—We have on the order book of both our stores the measures of a great many of our friends, so that garments can easily be made to your order for Christmas Gifts.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Any garment or article bought for Christmas may be exchanged at any time if the party is not fitted or suited.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

FIRST EDITION

Inside Life of Paris.

Rumored Cabinet Changes

Boutwell and Akerman.

Blasting Accident in New York.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE INSIDE LIFE OF PARIS.

How the People Live.

Those who have known Paris, as Paris was till the other day commonly known to foreigners, as a city of ease and pleasure, would hardly recognize it under the aspect it has been presenting during the past few weeks. Not that Baron Haussmann's broad boulevards have been already bombarded—as yet such change as they have undergone is a moral rather than a material one. Paris to-day has none of its former fascinations and few of its ordinary avocations left to it; with nine-tenths of its able-bodied population under arms one can hardly expect it to be any longer a hive of industry or an abode of pleasure. In little more than a couple of months the luxurious city has been turned into a formidable fortress, or, more correctly speaking, a vast intrenched camp, bristling with half a million of bayonets among a population quadruple that number—encumbered, moreover, with sick, wounded, and hopelessly indigent, scantily and even unwholesomely fed.

It is perhaps as well in this capital of late hours, says a Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that one should be constrained to go to bed early, lulled to sleep, so to speak, by the booming of the cannon; for one is aroused before daybreak, if not by the same kind of music, by the sounding of the reveille, supplemented by the beating of the rappel, and the bawling out of false news by the hawkers of the cheap morning papers.

It is happy for us not to be obliged to sally forth ere it is light on some round of military duty. In default of this such of us as are so inclined can stand in queue outside the butcher's shop for several hours, and so make certain of securing, so long as they last, their three days' rations, now reduced to a fraction over one ounce avoirdupois per diem. These queues have been one of the most characteristic inner life features of the siege. They began to be formed within ten days or a fortnight of our being shut in, when the price of meat was kept down by a special decree, and the supply of oxen and sheep distributed to the butchers had begun to be limited. They were first formed in the more populous and poorer districts, but, before a couple of days, had spread to the most aristocratic quarters of the capital.) Originally they commenced about 5 o'clock A. M., in front of the iron railings that close in all these establishments; and, as the mornings were then bright and balmy, the inconvenience was but trifling. To preserve order and see that all was fair on the part of the butcher, who at times supplied his customers with as much or as little meat and of just what kind he pleased, armed National Guards were posted both outside and inside the shop. As the crowd began to increase in numbers, the hours of waiting lengthened, until they extended far back into the night. In the populous quarters two o'clock was commonly the hour when the first dozen women would assemble. Some came to the rendezvous provided with chairs or stools and with chauffe-pieds, and at intervals members of their family would bring them hot bowls of soup or coffee, or they would arrange to relieve each other every hour or so. These proceedings gave rise, and even now give rise, to endless disputes. Such as found themselves constrained to wait standing objected to their neighbors sitting. Frozen-footed individuals unprovided with foot-warmers grumbled at those who possessed them; women whose husbands were on duty at the ramparts, and who had no one to bring them some warm and comforting fluids, protested against refreshments being allowed; while as to the practice of one member of a family relieving another, this gave rise to constant vituperation, to struggles, to clawings, and to blows.

SCENES IN THE PARKS.

In front of this highly honored statue of Strasburg in the Champs Elysees is a table, surrounded by a canopy of tricolor flags, at which, under the eyes of armed National Guards, some municipal delegate is seated receiving subscriptions of money and other valuables for the casting of 1870 cannon, with which to make the long-promised sortie force that is to save Paris. And as if to stimulate subscriptions, a hundred paces distant, at the angle of the Rues Royale and de Rivoli, a huge breech-loading naval gun, mounted upon a carriage, is posted. Of course, following the example of the republic of '93, it has been proposed that all the church bells shall be cast into cannon, and it has even been suggested that at every mairie offerings of old copper candlesticks and casseroles should be received for a like purpose.

In the Tuileries Gardens, instead of crowds of little girls in the height of fashion, engaged at play while their mammas talk scandal to one another, and their nurses flirt with Turcos and Zouaves, you discern, between the clouds of ascending smoke from innumerable camp-fires, ammunition caissons and parks of artillery. With regard to the palace itself you find inscribed over its various entrances, as over all the rest of the public buildings, the legend, "Propriete Nationale, Republique Francaise une et indivisible. Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite;" and observe, moreover, that the red cross of the Geneva Convention invariably floats over all. Ambulances, indeed, are everywhere—at all the principal public hotels void of guests, at the large private ones deserted by their proprietors, at the huge magasins de nouveautes lacking customers, and at the theatres, where "relache" is for the most part *en permanence*. Fancy such a plethora of ambulances that patients have actually to be touted for, and unemployed ambulance vans in such profusion that the Magasin de Louvre and similar establishments send home purchases in vehicles distinguished by the red cross and flying the flag adopted by the Convention of Geneva.

CABINET CHANGES.

The Rumored Retirement of Secretaries Boutwell and Akerman.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent writes:—

The appointment of General Pleasanton instead of Mr. Douglass as Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives rise to an apparently well-founded belief that Pennsylvania will ere long be represented in the President's Cabinet. The Pennsylvanians have long been pressing for some substantial recognition from the President, and it is believed that if General Grant had not decined to give Pennsylvania a Cabinet position, he would have given the Internal Commissionership to Mr. Douglass. There is a good deal of talk in regard to the possibility of Colonel Forney succeeding Mr. Creswell as Postmaster-General, and the latter being sent as Minister to Russia in place of Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, or to Prussia in place of Mr. Bancroft. The withdrawal of Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, from the canvass for the United States Senate gives rise to what appears a not unfounded rumor that Secretary Robeson will enter the field as a candidate for the Senatorship, and that he will be backed, not only by his personal friends, but by the supporters of Senator Cattell. If successful he will retire from the Cabinet, which will give the President another opportunity of granting the demands of the Pennsylvanians. In this connection Mr. Forney is mentioned for Secretary of the Navy, and also Judge Scofield, of Pennsylvania, who is the present Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

It is understood that Attorney-General Akerman will be a candidate for the Senatorship in the Georgia Legislature. The vacant position in the Cabinet, in case Mr. Akerman is elected, will, it is stated on good authority, be tendered to Senator Williams, of Oregon, whose term expires on March 4. His appointment will be satisfactory to the Republicans of California and Oregon, by whom he is considered the strongest man on the Pacific coast, and who claim that the appointment would result in giving the next Oregon Legislature to the Republicans, and in returning Senator Williams to his seat in the Senate in 1872 in place of Corbett.

Among the other strange Cabinet rumors circulating to-night, is that Secretary Boutwell will soon retire from the Treasury Department, and that Mr. Delano will succeed him, but these reports have been afloat so long, with no nearer prospect of fulfilment, that the public will justly hesitate to credit them.

HORRIFIC PREMATURE BLAST.

Five Men Killed and Several Wounded.

The New York *Herald* to-day says:—

While the men employed by James Sanderson, Seventh avenue, at 145th street, were yesterday stamping a sand blast, the powder contained in the cavity suddenly exploded, throwing the earth in huge clods to the height of many feet, and mingling stones and rocks in a shower of dust, which formed a huge cloud in the air, and for some time concealed the more terrible

FEATURES OF THE DISASTER.

The people employed on distant portions of the work ran toward the place where the explosion occurred, while those nearer by ran away, and a scene of the utmost confusion ensued. Shouts and screams were heard in every direction, and those in closest proximity heard, mingled with them, the groans of

THE WOUNDED AND DYING.

As soon as the excitement occasioned by the sound and the shock had partially abated, a crowd rushed to the front, where the blast had been made, and found there a sight which would appal the most stout hearted. Three of their friends and late comrades were found near the place of the blast, their bodies so horribly mutilated as to be almost unrecognizable. They were torn in fragments, blackened in the smoke and begrimed with dirt, while even the stones about the place were black and bloody. The features of the dead, where it was possible to distinguish them, were contorted, ghastly, and repulsive in the last degree. Among them were discovered Patrick Smith and Richard Knox, while Dennis Heanesy, Patrick Gillan, Reuben Pepper, and John Darcy were lying near, some of them seriously and some fatally injured.

As soon as the news of the explosion could be conveyed to the Thirty-second Precinct Station-house, officers were detailed to render assistance to the wounded and bring in the dead. Dr. Ely at once repaired to the spot, and physicians were sent for from all available points in the neighborhood. Stretchers were carried by the officers, and the wounded and dying men were speedily conveyed to the station.

Some of the dead were so crushed as to present only a mass of bloody matter. In addition to the dead and wounded brought in, three men are supposed to have been buried underneath the debris of stones and earth, and these cannot possibly be recovered till morning. A number of wounded were conveyed at a late hour to Bellevue Hospital, where they were visited by a *Herald* reporter, and the statements of those able to converse were taken.

They say that the explosion took place without the slightest warning and in the twinkling of an eye. That they remember nothing more than being struck down by the shock, wounded by stones, and enveloped in smoke and dust.

SCENES AT METZ.

Condition of the Fortress After the Surrender.

A correspondent of the London *News* writes from Metz:—

"I arrived here November 20 to find the town in a filthy, dirty state and every hotel crammed with Prussians. This morning, about 9 o'clock, one of the powder magazines of Fort Plappeville, containing some say five thousand, others ten thousand kilogrammes of powder, exploded and killed some thirty Prussians, besides wounding many others. It is supposed to have been due to the smoking propensities of the Germans, some of whom, it is said, were seen to enter the magazine with pipes in their mouths. I made my way there this afternoon.

"During my journey I came across a number of miserable looking wretches, pictures of despair and starvation, in charge of some German soldiers. There were huddled together in what had once been a field, but was now a miserable bog in which it was impossible to stand for a few minutes without sinking deep in the mud. Those I spoke to informed me that they had been prisoners in the fort, and had been removed directly after the explosion; they appeared to have no idea as to their ultimate destination, or where they were to spend the night. None of them had had any food that day, and they all seemed to be in a most abject state of misery and demoralization. I continued my journey to the fort, but soon met with a strong guard of soldiers who prevented any one from approaching it. They were afraid of some further explosion, as it appears that the majority of the forts are mined.

"Fort Plappeville commands a very large area of ground. On the inner slope, which faces Metz are a number of mud huts, which were formerly occupied by the French army. Many of them have been destroyed, but judging from those that remain, it is a mystery to me how any one could have lived in them for any length of time without engendering every disease under the sun. Even now, in many parts, the stench is quite unsupportable, and likely to create a large amount of illness. The prices of provisions are coming down somewhat, though the shop-keepers are doing their utmost to keep them up.

"From what I see and hear it would seem as though the better class of the inhabitants did not suffer much, if at all, during the siege. It was the poorer classes and the soldiers who had to endure all the misery. The hospitals are still crowded, and are in a wretched condition. They are very dirty, and the superintendence is at fault. There is an insufficiency of provisions, which are, moreover, in many cases, very bad. The bread, for instance, is of such an inferior and coarse quality, besides being very badly made, that it can hardly conduce to the restoration to health of patients broken down by disease, hunger, and suffering, not to mention neglect."

A CURIOUS RESURRECTION.

Immense Wine Caves—Subterranean Places of Concealment.

The Versailles correspondent of the London *Times* writes:—

Yesterday forenoon I was at Claye, a village about four miles from here, on the road to Meaux and Metz. A fortnight ago there were only about a dozen French people there. The German troops had the whole place to themselves, with the exception of a house or two occupied by French inhabitants who had fled, but returned again. Great was my surprise yesterday to see several French men, women, and children in the long street which constitutes the village. On inquiry I found there were no fewer than 120 of such persons, the number being increased from 60 since Saturday. Where had all those 120 people been, when not one of them was to be seen at Claye? Had they fled to Paris? That had been the supposition; but it was erroneous. They, or most of them, had been hidden in the bowels of the earth. They had never left the parish of Claye at all. They concealed themselves underground, and all have come to the surface again within the last few days. It is believed that many others are still in regions beneath, and their gradual resurrection is expected.

THERE ARE IMMENSE WINE CAVES

around Claye, some of them constructed at a considerable depth below the surface; into these the terrified villagers had descended with their household gods, and there they have been lying concealed while the enemy has occupied the houses, and stores, and gardens above. It is not likely that the whole population of Claye disposed of itself in this manner, but numbers of those who have reappeared in the village have confessed to subterranean places of concealment, and property has been found in a cave the existence of which had never been suspected by the German troops. The occurrences of Claye have made us all very doubtful as to whether the deserted mansions in which we are quartered may not all be at night visited by the rightful proprietors.

Not far from Blanc Mesnil 1000 bottles of champagne have been dug up in one garden. Firewood enough to last every house for two years has been left ready cut in the neighborhood, and, as a rule, sufficient furniture, including bedsteads, has been found for the accommodation of the officers and men. If "La France" had been bribed into providing her enemy with comfortable winter quarters around Paris, she could not have done so more effectually. When the inhabitants resolved on deserting their homes, they ought to have utterly destroyed them, and left the Germans no shelter. That would have been a dreadful sacrifice, no doubt; but it would have had its advantages, and great ones, for France. What they did was worse than foolish. It has materially assisted the enemy in the work of reducing Paris to submission. All the German generals say that if the people had remained they would have found it very difficult to put the armies under cover.

—According to the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, the impression seems to be gaining ground that Mr. Boyer and the members of his family who lately lost their lives by the burning of a house at Markleville, had previously been stupefied by chloroform and robbed. The building is supposed to have been fired to render discovery impossible. On the Wednesday preceding the horror a bottle of chloroform mysteriously disappeared from the store of a neighboring druggist. The bodies—four in number—were found lying side by side. From this circumstance, coupled with the fact that a large sum of money is nowhere to be found, it is supposed that the shocking tragedy was a work of a relative of the deceased persons.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Luxemburg Neutrality

The Course of Prussia.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Accident to Col. Douglass.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Luxemburg Question.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The *Times* editorially protests against the attitude of Prussia towards Luxemburg, as well as against that of Russia towards Turkey. The attitude of both powers, says the *Times*, is indefensible, but it is not the duty of England to interpose.

Dreaded Disturbances in Ireland.

Nearly 2000 cavalry and infantry are ordered to Londonderry for fear of a disturbance at the approaching anniversary of the establishment of the union of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Reported Trade Crisis.

The recent rumors of an impending trade crisis in China are contradicted.

Yesterday's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 14—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅛ for both money and account. American securities dull. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88; of 1865, old, 87¾; of 1867, 90; Ten-forties, 87. Stocks flat. Erie Railroad, 19¾; Illinois Central, 110⅜; Great Western, 27⅜.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Tallow active. Turpentine, 34s. Common Rosin, 6s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—11:30 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 8¾d.; middling Orleans, 8⅝@8¾d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Corn, 30s. 6d. for new. Fine Rosin active.

ANTWERP, Dec. 14.—Petroleum steady.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Accident to the President's Private Secretary.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Late last night Colonel Robert Douglass, Private Secretary to President Grant, was severely injured by being thrown from a hack, which was smashed by contact with a carriage-step.

The horses of the carriage having become frightened, dashed along the street at great speed. Mr. Cutts, his grandmother, and another lady also sustained severe injuries. They were returning from the charity fair.

FROM NEW YORK.

Building Blown Down.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A piano factory in West Thirty-fifth street was blown down this morning and several persons were buried in the ruins. The gale was terrific.

CONVICT LABOR.

Action of the Cincinnati Labor Union.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Labor Union held recently the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, On Monday, November 20, 1870, Mr. John E. Bell, President of the Board of Directors of the County and City Workhouse, informed the public, through the city press, that the said Board of Directors were preparing bills for the consideration of the Legislature of Ohio to increase the terms of imprisonment to three years, thereby enabling them (the directors) to furnish skilled convict labor for Miles Greenwood's machine, blacksmith, and moulding shops, W. G. Rogers' shoe shop, and others, thus enabling said directors to undersell the honest industry of the country, compelling a reduction of the price of labor, and its consequent increase of poverty and crime; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the aforesaid scheme of the Board of Directors of the said workhouse, in our opinion, is unworthy of the palmiest days of human slavery, and that such persons who so far forget what is due to humanity are unfit for the honorable position they now occupy, and we demand that they be immediately removed by the public authorities, and their places filled by men who will not allow themselves to be used by speculators who seek to increase their wealth through the misfortunes and crimes of others.

Resolved, That the members of the Ohio Legislature be requested to treat the proposed bills of said directors with the merited contempt such infamous schemes deserve.

Resolved, That we will hold all State officers, members of the Legislature, and local officers to a strict accountability, and will reward them accordingly when they solicit our suffrages.

OBITUARY.

Demise of the Y. M. C. A. of Rhode Island.

The Providence *Journal* of the 14th inst. says:—

We are pained to record the death of the Young Men's Christian Association. For two years and a half the institution has been deserted by very nearly all of those who assisted in its formation four years ago, and the burden of sustaining the organization has fallen on a few young members, who, however willing, were unable to bear the unequal burden. Its few friends struggled hard with the tide of reverses that were slowly but surely overwhelming them; but they, at last, have been compelled to succumb. The association held a meeting last Monday evening, at which a report was received from a discreet committee who had been previously appointed to consider the whole matter. This report was reluctantly adopted by the meeting, and is as follows:—

Whereas, The association has failed to secure the co-operation of a large majority of its members, and the sympathy of the Christian people generally of this community, it is therefore

Resolved, That we recommend that the association be dissolved, and that a judicious committee be appointed to wind up its affairs.

ATTEMPTED JAIL DELIVERY.

Five Convicts Escape from Their Cells, but are Recaptured.

The Nashville *American* of the 13th inst. says:—

Several jail deliveries have of late been recorded by our exchanges in various parts of the State, and last Friday night an attempt to escape from the penitentiary here came near proving successful.

According to our information, a negro nurse unbolted the door of several cells, and five prisoners escaped and went into the colored hospital. On making his rounds, the turnkey reported to the night watchman that quite a number of the cells had been unbolted. Search was at once made, and it was discovered that five negro convicts had left their cells and gone into the colored hospital, where they were found at work with tools, endeavoring to make an opening in the prison walls. They had with them a cold-chisel, a screw-driver, and a chisel that had been used in turning heads for buckets, and had only succeeded in removing the plastering when they were discovered. The prisoners were at once secured and returned to their cells.

—The amount contributed for the support and education of the children of the late Commander Williams, who went down with the ill-fated Oneida, foots up $9778·13.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Prussia and Luxemburg

England Consents to the Union.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Building of Revenue Cutters.

Proceedings of Congress

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

The Luxemburg Question.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—(Special to the New York *Telegram.*)—A despatch from Brussels, dated December 13, states that the *Echo du Luxembourg* has the following announcement:—"England agrees to the annexation of Luxemburg to Prussia in order that the Prussians may thereby be induced to abandon all their pretensions to Lorraine.

"The maintenance of neutrality is still warmly and fiercely discussed in all the journals, and even the threatened violation of it is regarded with the most determined opposition."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

The House Foreign Affairs

Committee discussed San Domingo, the Alabama claims, and other portions of the President's message referred to them, but came to no conclusion. They have agreed to take up Banks'

San Domingo Resolution

at their next meeting and dispose of it. They have completed

The General Cable Bill,

and will be ready to report it as soon as they are called in the House.

Sugar Refiners

and importers were before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, in consultation with Secretary Boutwell as to the propriety of amending the tariff regulations on sugar.

Revenue Cutters.

Despatch to Associated Press.

During the third session of the Fortieth Congress an appropriation of $300,000 was made for the building of revenue cutters. The Secretary of the Treasury made contracts and was about to make the required expenditures when that amount, together with other unexpended balances, was at last session conveyed into the treasury.

To-day the Secretary sent a letter to the Committee on Appropriations, asking that the amount be again appropriated, and enclosing the draft of a bill for that purpose.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Ramsey presented the memorial from the manufacturers of letter envelopes, printers, and stationers, protesting against the practice of the Government in the purchase and sale of stamps. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

General House bills to remove the political disabilities of citizens of Virginia were passed.

Mr. Morton, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution in aid of certain colleges and universities, allowing the detail of supernumerary army officers to professorships, with an amendment restricting its provisions to those officers exclusively.

Mr. Sherman inquired whether the bill would still leave these officers subject to be transferred by the War Department, and was answered affirmatively. The bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Nye the bill for a change of jurisdiction over the Territorial Legislatures was passed.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Lewis, to incorporate the National Mining and Manufacturing Company of Washington, D. C.

By Mr. Brown, to aid in the repair and construction of levees in the State of Mississippi.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $300,000 for the construction of steam revenue cutters. Passed.

Mr. Wells, of Missouri, introduced a bill requiring rail road companies to receive and deliver the mails. Referred.

Mr. Clark, of Texas, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund penalties and costs illegally assessed and collected under the direct tax law. Referred.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Amnesty bill.

Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, argued against the exception contained in the bill, and in favor of general and unconditional amnesty.

Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, argued on the same side. He said that if the bill had been framed for the express purpose of refusing political rights to the people of the South, it could not have been done so more effectually; while, on the other hand, it provided amnesty for the robber, the burglar, the incendiary, and the thief.

He alluded to the fact that before a gun had been fired in the Rebellion, the resignation of 180 officers of the army, graduates of West Point, had been accepted by the constituted authorities of the United States, and he asked what better aid and comfort could have been given to the enemy than the furnishing them with great captains and men skilled in war? He believed that had it not been for that act of the Federal Government, no hostile gun would ever have been fired outside of the limits of South Carolina.

Mr. McKenzie, of Virginia, argued that Congress ought to pass a general amnesty bill without any exceptions, and let the country have peace.

He had seen no petition from any State in the South or from any other quarter; no remonstrance against redeeming all the people of the South. He had taken up this morning a Republican paper from Georgia and found that its motto was universal amnesty. The colored people of the South asked for it, having obtained their own rights.

They are more liberal and more just than some members of Congress were, asking Congress to relieve their white brethren from the disabilities imposed upon them. The leading papers of all political papers in the country, edited by the best editorial brains, were advising the removal of all disabilities. With very few exceptions, the Republican party outside of Congress were in favor of universal amnesty.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, stated to the House that the bill reported was not a unanimous report of the committee, nor did it have even the approval of a majority of the committee. It was only permitted to be reported to the House. He declared that the provision of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution which imposed political disabilities was only intended to remain so long as reconstruction was incomplete, and until the rights of all persons were secured. He did not find that any person had asked Congress to make any exceptions in the matter of removing disabilities.

He did not see any practicable or just way of making exceptions by classes. General Longstreet, who held a high position by appointment of the President, would come under the exception in this bill. The parties to be excepted should be mentioned by name, not grouped in classes. The bill was a very singular mixture. It contains some matters which might become law if adopted by a majority vote, and it contains other matters which could not become law unless adopted by a two-thirds vote.

Such things should not be grouped together in the same bill. It was a cheat and a swindle to do so. Unless the bill were passed by a two-third vote it would be in no sense a political bill, and would have nothing to do with political disabilities. It would then be merely a bill settling legal questions only, and should have come from the Judiciary Committee.

Gold Bids.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—There were twenty-two proposals for bonds to-day, amounting to $3,870,000, at from 106·55 to 107·43. The awards will be a million at 106·55 to 106·62.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Cotton dull and easier; sales 1600 bales uplands at 18c.; Orleans at 18½c. Flour quiet and easier; sales 10,000 barrels State at $5·20@6·50; Ohio at $6@6·45; Western at $5·20@6·50; Southern at $6·10@8·25. Wheat easier; sales 30,000 bushels new spring at $1·29; amber State at 1·43; white State at $1·46; Corn firmer; sales 38,000 bushels new mixed Western at 74@76c. Oats dull; sales 24,000 bushels Ohio at 60@61c. Beef steady. Pork active; new Mess, $19·75@20; old, $22; prime, $21@21·50. Lard weak; steam, 11¼@12½c; kettle, 13c. Whisky quiet at 93½c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Dec. 15, 1870.

The money market without being stringent is close, and gradually losing that easy look which we noticed towards the close of last week. This can only be accounted for on the ground that the banks are still losing on their deposits from some cause or other. We suspect the real cause to be the increased demand for money both from the South and West, and the difficulty of making collections in the latter section, complaints of which are general among our merchants.

The demand for loans this morning shows more activity, and rates rather more firmness.

Gold is steady at a slight advance, the sales ranging from 111⅛@111¼.

In Government bonds there is a firm feeling, with moderate transactions in this market.

At the Stock Board there was a moderate demand at about yesterday's closing prices. Sales of City 6s, old issues, at 98½.

Reading Railroad was steady, with small sales at 49 3-16@49¼; sales of Camden and Amboy at 118⅜@119; Lehigh Valley at 50½; Minehill at 52¾; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 40¼; and Pennsylvania at 61⅝.

In Canal shares and the balance of the list there was but little doing. Sales of Mechanics' Bank at 31 and New York and Middle Coal at 4⅝@4 94.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$600 Pa 6s, 2d sc...100		400 sh Read..ls.sb.	49⅛
$10000 City 6s, Old...		200 do ....b30.	49⅛
c&p....	98⅛	500 do.....49 3-16	
$2000 Leh V R n bds		300 do ..ls.b30.	49⅛
lots.cp..	94½	200 do.....s5.	49⅛
$1000 O C & A R 7s..	78½	100 sh O C & A R...	46⅝
4 sh Cam & Am R.	118⅛	100 sh Penna R....	61½
83 do...ls.s5.	119	74 do.....ls.	61½
2 sh Minehill R..	52¾	100 do.....	61⅝
9 sh Leh V.d bill	50¾		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@113½; do. 1862, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1865, new, 109⅝@109⅞; do. 1867, do. 109⅞@110⅛; do. 1868, do. 110¼@110½; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110⅛@110¾; Gold, 111@111⅜; Silver, 106@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 80@81; Central Pacific Railroad, 92@93; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 60@62.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 107⅜@107¾; do. 1864, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1865, 107⅜@107½; do., July, 1865, 109⅞@110; do., July, 1867, 110@110¼; do. July, 1868, 110@110⅜; 5s, 10-40, 106⅛@106½; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110⅛@110½. Gold, 111@111¼.

NAHR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅛	11·33 A. M.	111⅛
10·30 "	111⅛	11·34 "	111⅛
10·24 "	111⅛	11·40 "	111⅛
11·25 "	111⅛	12·00 M.	111
10·26 "	111⅛	12·12 P. M.	111⅛
11·30 "	111⅛	12·38 "	111
11·31 "	111⅛		

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Stocks steady. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107⅜; do. 1864, do., 107⅜; do. 1865, do. 107⅝; do. 1865, new, 109¼; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Co., 67½; Cumberland preferred, 90; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91½; Erie, 23½; Reading, 98½, ex div.; Adams Express Co., 66; Michigan Central, 120¾; Michigan Southern, 92½; Illinois Central, 133½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94½; Western Union Telegraph, 46¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $25 ₱ ton.

The Flour market is without special change, the demand being limited to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 500 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·25; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at 5·75@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·25; 500 barrels Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25 for low grades up to $7@7·25 for choice and fancy. Rye Flour sells at $5@5·12½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market continues quiet, owing in a measure to the absence of supplies of desirable qualities in which to operate. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1·45 for choice Indiana red; $1·20@1·25 for fair and choice Delaware do.; $1·38@1·40 for prime Ohio do.; and $1·45 for amber. Rye sells at 90@92½c. for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is quiet at yesterday's prices; sales of 4500 bushels new Pennsylvania, Jersey, and Delaware yellow at 71c, and new Western do. at 70c. Oats command full prices; sales of 5500 bushels at 54@56c. for good and prime Pennsylvania and Western. 500 bushels Western Barley sold on private terms.

Whisky is steady, with sales of 25 barrels Western iron-bound at 92@93c., and 200 barrels Pennsylvania do. at 92c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 15

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....43 | 11 A. M.....42 | 2 P. M.....43

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Fanita, Doane, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. brig Hermes, Lees, 20 days from Porto Cabello, with mdse. to John Dallett & Co.

Schr John M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Fredericа. Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

Schr Brandywine, Adams, from Lynn.

Schr Eva Belle, Somers, from Providence.

Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, from Boston.

Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, do

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer City of Cork, Allen, from Liverpool, at Halifax yesterday, to sail same day for New York.

Steamers City of Galveston, Eldridge, from Galveston; Huntsville, Crowell, and San Jacinto, Atkins, from Savannah; Manhattan, Woodhull, from Charleston; and Regulator, Brooks, from Wilmington, N. C., at New York yesterday.

Steamer Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood, hence, at New York yesterday.

Steamers Frank, Pierce; D. Utley, Davis; Anthracite, Green; and S. C. Walker, Sherin, all for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamers Achilles, Colburn, and Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamer Glaucus, Walden, from New York, at Boston yesterday.

Steamers San Salvador and Montgomery, from New York, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamers Cortes, Nelson, and Bienville, Baker, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 10th inst.

Schr J. W. Wilson (of Philadelphia), Somers, from St. Martins, at New York yesterday.

Schrs Aid, Smith, hence for Somerset; Adele Trudell, Camp, do. for Pawtucket; and N. H. Gould, Dennis, do. for Welden, at New York yesterday.

Schrs J. L. Hine, hence for New Haven; Mary Weaver, Weaver, do. for Providence; F. G. Warner, Nickerson, do. for Bridgeport; and J. C. Pratt, Nickerson, do. for Boston, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, hence, at Newport 13th instant.

Schrs H. T. Hedges, Franklin; H. J. Raymond, Bennett; and Julia Crawford, Young, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 13th inst.

Bark Ansgar, fm Liverpool for Philadelphia, sunk, after collision, Dec. 8.

Brig H. G. Berry, 297 tons, built at Boothbay, Me., in 1855, and sailing from New York, has been sold to parties in Philadelphia.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

OUR SHIPPING AND FOREIGN COMMERCE—HOW TO REVIVE IT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Congress seems to be waking up to the necessity of doing something to restore our shipping interests and the former maritime prestige of the country. During the last session several bills were introduced for this object, but nothing was accomplished—no, not even when the President called upon that body at the last hours of the session to remain over a short time for the purpose of seizing the opportunity afforded by the European war to increase our shipping. It may be, however, a hopeful sign that Congress has begun thus early in the present session to work upon this subject. On Monday Mr. McDonald, of Arkansas, introduced a bill in the Senate to aid the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.; Mr. Ramsey, of Minn., to supply ocean steamship lines for the transportation of the mails between the United States and Europe; and Mr. Schenck, in the House, the same or a similar measure to that of Mr. Ramsey. Without going into the merits of these propositions at the present time, we do not hesitate to say that the time has come when something should be done to restore the maritime interests of the country, and that while Congress should not favor any jobs it ought to strain a point on the side of liberality where our shipping can be increased and the public service promoted.

The subject of our foreign commerce is now before three committees of the House of Representatives. The Committee of Ways and Means got control of it through the reference of the President's special message to Congress in the expiring hours of the last session. The Committee on Commerce has got control of it through the reference of that portion of the President's last annual message which relates to the decay of American shipping; and the select committee on the subject, which was appointed at the first session of the present Congress, on the 22d of March, 1869, has special control of it. These three committees are expected to hold a conference together and agree to some definite plan for the revival of our foreign shipping interests.

It will be recollected that the bill reported at the last session from the select committee proposed to remedy the evil by the remission of duties on all materials entering into the construction of ships, and also by a system of subsidies under which American vessels engaged in the foreign carrying trade for more than six months in the year should be paid out of the Federal treasury at the rate of from a dollar and a half per registered ton for sail vessels up to four dollars per registered ton for steamers, besides being allowed ship's stores and coal free of duty. That bill was discussed at pretty considerable length, but failed to receive the support of a majority of members. The bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means in the last hour of the session contained the principle of allowing a drawback on the material used in shipbuilding, coupled, however, with the more important principle of allowing foreign-built ships to be owned and registered by American citizens. This bill failed for want of time—a few dilatory motions being all that was necessary to prevent the House voting upon it before the hour fixed for the final adjournment.

It will be seen that the bill, as reported from the select committee, was one which aimed at reviving our foreign commerce through the cheapening of American built vessels and thus giving a stimulus at the same time to the ship-building interest of the United States, while the bill coming from the Ways and Means aimed at more immediate results through the purchase and registry of foreign-built ships.

The two propositions, it will be seen, although made composite by the Committee of Ways and Means, are diametrically opposed to each other. If our shipping merchants be permitted to purchase ships built on the Clyde and Thames, there will not be much ship-building done on the Kennebec or the Hudson; and while our foreign commerce may revive there will be no corresponding advantage to our ship-builders. This presents the great difficulty which yet awaits its solution. The ship-builders claim that the impetus must come from them. The shipowners claim that nothing but free trade in ships can ever restore to the United States the prestige which it once held in the carrying trade of the world.

In the meantime all the great shipping yards of the country are closed up. The Webbs and the Westervelts and the McKays—once so famous for the unrivalled ships launched from their yards—have ceased to put new vessels on the stocks; and nothing absolutely is being done in that line except in the way of building and repairing for the coastwise trade. It would appear, therefore, that any opposition from the ship-building interest to the policy of free trade in ships would be a sort of dog-in-the-manger policy. The ships that now command the commerce of the ocean are of a class that have never been built in this country, and in which, even with all the materials free of duty, our ship-builders cannot compete with those of England.

The era of wooden vessels has passed as completely as that of sail vessels. The iron screw propeller has taken their place. The ship-yards of Maine and New Brunswick may still find work in supplying coasting and fishing vessels; but the vessels for long voyages will be built elsewhere, and of iron, not wood. Our merchants have realized the fact, and are therefore convinced that their chance for regaining the foreign carrying trade which they have lost lies, not in the fostering of the ship-building interest at home, but in the procuring abroad of the ships which they need.

The facts presented in the report of the select committee show the urgency for adopting a policy that will be speedy and available in its effects.

In 1861 the value of American shipping engaged in foreign commerce was estimated at $108,000,000, and the gross earnings therefrom $36,000,000. In 1869 its value had fallen to $70,000,000, and its earnings to $23,000,000. In 1860 the American tonnage entering our own ports from abroad was in excess of foreign tonnage entering our ports by 3,567,374 tons. In 1868 that excess had fallen to 1,974,320 tons. But in 1869 the relative positions were reversed, and the excess was on the side of the foreign tonnage by 1,945,026 tons. In 1860 the value of imports and exports carried in American vessels was double that carried in foreign vessels—$507,000,000 to $255,000,000. In 1869 the positions were reversed—$586,000,000 in foreign vessels to $239,000,000 in American vessels.

These facts and figures show the desperate condition of our foreign carrying trade, and the necessity for prompt and efficient remedies. We therefore beg the representatives of conflicting interests not to stand in the way of a measure that will promise effectual relief. Let not the United States Government be the only enlightened government that refuses to let its citizens buy ships wherever they can be bought the cheapest and best. As the competition for the commerce of the world is with all other nations, let our citizens enter into it on at least equal terms. Let us no longer by our stupid legislation weigh them down and impede them in the race. Let us remove all these antiquated restrictions on our commerce. At the same time give the shipbuilders an equally fair chance by letting them have their materials free of duty. And if still more is necessary, let Congress grant liberal subsidies to steamship lines. In this way American commerce may be revived and our former *prestige* as a great maritime nation restored.

REVENUE REFORM.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Kelley has done one thing for which the Secretary of the Treasury will not thank him. He has, at the earliest moment, elicited from the House an expression of opinion favorable to the largest possible reduction of internal taxation. Mr. Boutwell's predominating idea in fiscal and financial matters is that the debt shall be paid before it is due, and that oppressive taxation shall be continued to render that object attainable. This seems to be the beginning and the end of Mr. Boutwell's philosophy. The House, on the other hand, at the instance of Mr. Kelley, has almost unanimously declared that a large proportion of the taxation imposed to meet the emergencies of the war should be repealed without needless delay. Practically, the mere declaration amounts to nothing. But it has a certain value as an antidote to the Treasury theory, and as an assurance that taxes will be still further reduced.

Except in this light, Mr. Kelley's resolution does not merit particular commendation. His purpose in introducing it is tolerably apparent. As a doughty champion of the Pennsylvania monopolists, he naturally desires to avert inquiry into the tariff and the reduction and readjustment of its burdens. He thinks, probably, that the incitement to revision will disappear for a time if the Government be left without a surplus, and, therefore, he proposes to absorb the surplus relied upon by the Treasury, by striking off the internal taxes. We cannot compliment him on the excellence of his strategy. It will deceive nobody. It will give to the monopolists no tangible benefit. But it does commit even them to the policy of cutting down the taxes. The House will hereafter select the taxes to be cut down, without reference to Mr. Kelley's resolution.

The truth is, that the internal taxes are no longer formidable in amount, nor are they—with the exception of the income tax—in their nature objectionable. The system as it existed at the close of the war was cumbrous and oppressive. It was felt everywhere, and in all imaginable forms. Congress has, however, so reduced and amended it that it has ceased to be oppressive or odious. It is mainly limited now (1), to spirits and fermented liquors; (2), tobacco and cigars; (3), incomes above $2000; (4), banks and bankers; (5), gas; (6), stamps. Take the income tax out of the list, and nothing remains to which the public can reasonably demur. So long as revenue from internal sources is required, it is proper that liquors and tobacco should yield the lion's share of tribute to the Government. There would be no harm in repealing all that remains of the tax on sales—namely, that which is paid by stamps. But, generally speaking, stamps are a legitimate source of revenue; and certainly neither the gas companies nor the national banks can urge any very strong plea for exemption.

When the income tax is abolished, then, as it should be this session, the internal revenue system may very well be borne without complaint. In the last fiscal year it yielded $185,235,867. The act of last July repealed about $50,000,000 of these taxes. Supposing that the productiveness of the various items continues the same, and that the cost of collection is the same, we might estimate the internal revenue for the current year at, say, $135,000,000, of which some eighteen millions will represent the income tax at the reduced percentage. Deduct this, and the service will still contribute $117,000,000 to the Government—quite enough to cover all its expenditures, exclusive of the interest on the national debt. We might safely assume that the revenue will exceed the amount named, because the increased efficiency of the service is swelling the receipts from whisky and tobacco, while the consolidation of revenue districts should largely diminish the cost of service itself.

For these reasons, there should be no hesitancy on the part of Congress in regard to the repeal of the income tax. The Government can dispense with it, and yet retain an internal revenue more than equal to all legitimate requirements.

A large margin for the reduction of taxes still remains. But it may be sought most advantageously in the tariff. The gold duties collected at the customs-houses are relied upon as a guarantee for the payment of coin interest on the debt and for the annual contribution to the sinking fund. The public credit requires that the revenue from this source shall not be jeopardized. Mr. Boutwell has shown, however, that it is possible to provide adequately for the claims of the public creditors, sinking fund included, and at the same time obtain a considerable margin for the reduction of duties. Thus, official figures testify that while the interest on the debt—including five millions of currency interest—in the last fiscal year amounted, in round figures, to $129,000,000, the receipts from customs duties amounted, roundly, to $194,000,000. Here was an excess of income over outgo of between sixty-four and sixty-five millions. Allow twenty-five millions for the sinking fund, and little less than forty millions remains available for reduction, or more than twenty per cent. of the revenue supplied by the tariff.

A judicious reduction of customs duties would be followed by an increase of revenue from that source. That is one of the strongest arguments for reform, since relief to the people would be accompanied with gain to the Treasury. Leaving out of view this aspect of the question, it is apparent that the Treasury can allow a diminution of the tariff rates to an extent averaging twenty per cent. of the present duties. Some might be swept away absolutely—others might remain as at present; but this average reduction is possible without embarrassing the Government or injuring the public credit. And who can doubt that the effect of the reduction would be to stimulate drooping industry, to impart new life to many branches of commerce, and to enhance the comfort of the people?

MENAGERIE DIET.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"England," said Talleyrand, "is a land of a hundred religions and but one gravy." France, it might be said, has, or had, a hundred excellent gravies, and no religion worth speaking of. It has been renowned for generations as a land of innumerable *entrees*. No other country under the canopy possessed so recondite and exhaustive a knowledge of the culinary possibilities of cat, or the latent succulence of dray-horses. No other people understood so well how to transmute nettles and other humble herbaceous growths into human force and fugacity. Her culinary alchemists had the art of extorting nutriment from the most unpromising substances, as Moses summoned water from the arid rock in the desert. It happens that these mysterious ingenuities are now of use to her. Her cities are beleaguered and famine-stricken, and her measures of corn and cruses of oil have given out. She is driven to forage to eke out daily sustenance with collops of the strengthening but tenacious donkey, and timbales of the lively but unsatisfying rat. But even in this extremity the native gayety and vivacity of her people do not desert them. Like Shakespeare's sexton, who "sung at grave-making," they make the sombre background of famine the tapestry whereon they embroider a lightsome decoration of quips, and pleasantries, and puns, and hungry jocosities. When hunger fell on the old Hebrews in the wilderness, they sat upon the earth singing lugubrious songs of lamentation, smiting their wailing timbrels, and waiting for quails and manna. The French accept the lean and bitter dispensation in airier and more vivacious mood. They wait upon their cooks as the Jews waited on Providence, and in the waiting interval they amuse themselves with *bon mots* and with lively surmise as to the ultimate influences of rat on the constitution.

Famine is a grim and fell spectre which it requires no little valor to confront without blanching. A million of Britons cooped up within the walls of a hungry city would bellow like so many bulls of Bashan, and their bellowings would tear the concave and startle the blue profound. A million Americans so environed would stand defiantly upon the battlements and spit and swear till, having exhausted the possibilities of expectoration in blasphemy, they would either fight their way out or strike the flag and establish communication with the nearest repository of beans and bacon. The Frenchman makes but little noise, wastes no time in fruitless invocation or imprecation, but quietly goes to work and cooks things. The cooking of cats, rats, donkeys, and canary birds was of course the first and natural expedient; but even these supplies have a limit, and he has at last descended upon the collection of animals in the *Jardin des Plantes*. The pensive yak has fallen. It simmers in savory sauces and furnishes forth the repasts of citizen, syldier, and priest. The cameleopard and the surging hippopotamus, the boisterous bear and the melancholy gnu, are doubtless marked for sacrifice. So is the grey, sober camel, reft from his native deserts to swelter in a Gallic pot or smoke upon a Gallic spit; doomed in life to be foully punched by the walking-sticks of curious afternoon idlers, and in death to have his choice portions criticised by middle-aged *gourmets* and his five stomachs severally cursed as tripe by a hungry but fastidious populace. The monkeys are doubtless doomed likewise—from the plethoric and ponderous baboon to the attenuated and gruesome chimpanzee. The pot awaits them; soon will the garden of their captivity be desolate and their various substances variously disagree with those who have consumed them. Neither ostrich, nor eagle, nor owl, shall escape the offices of the poulterer nor the fiery ordeal of the turnspit. Some of them will avenge themselves upon their consumers by defying digestion and imparting nightmare instead of nutriment, but there appears no present prospect that any of them will escape.

It is really no laughing matter, although the Parisians endeavor to take that vivacious view of the case. Physiologists tell us that the food of a people exercises a modifying effect upon their characteristics. Does a temporary diet of lions impart bravery? That the Frenchmen have never lacked, but after a late supper upon the oldest and toughest lion of the collection Trochu and his staff might issue from the walls so bolstered up and invigorated that the Prussians would flee before them as the Amalekites fled before the hosts of Joshua. Does the consumption of owls impart wisdom? If so, a hamper-full ought at once to be sent to the Provisional Government, with an urgent request to that body to "get outside" of the birds without unnecessary delay. Does an exclusive diet of mules impart obstinacy? If so, a municipal decree ought to ordain the alternation therewith of some edible of less determined and inflexible properties. Possibly Gambetta, in prolonging a useless conflict, the only result of which is to deepen the miseries of France, impose upon her continually harder terms of settlement, and sacrifice legions of her sons, may have been impelled thereto by an occasional haricot of donker, or *filet d'anier en papelotte*, in which case it is to be hoped he will promptly change his diet. Let us have peace. If it comes soon it will not only be beneficent for France and the world, but it will save the remnant of the menagerie in the *Jardin des Plantes*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Office No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 22d, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d day of January, 1871.
A dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 28th day of December next to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 22d of December, payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. W. B. MENDENHALL,
12 14 13t Treasurer.

THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu1 No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.
To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.
An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau. ADELE PICOT, President.
12 2 tf C. JACOB, Secretary.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of
W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,
Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.
The Annual Election for President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
WM. H. TABER,
12 8thf5t Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, upstairs, on and after TUESDAY, December 20, 1870.
12 14 6t L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PARDON.—Application is about to be made to his Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for a PARDON for JOHN HASSAN, Jr., convicted of larceny, and now confined in the Eastern Penitentiary. (12 14 4t*

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.
The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
12 12 mwf t j 10 P. LAMB, Cashier.

T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
Sold by all Druggists.
A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths2

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

JACOB HARLEY,
No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
MODERATE PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
3 2 1y1 SILVER WARE,
Second door of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

CIDER, CHAMPAGNE CIDER (EXTRA QUALITY), Wholesale or by the Barrel.
HENRY F. NIEMANN,
12 14 4t* No. 108 S. WATER Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENT.
ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA,
DICTIONARY, AND GAZETTEER.
L. COLANGE, LL.D., EDITOR.
TWO VOLUMES. LARGE QUARTO.
The price for the entire work will still remain for a limited time as originally announced. As it has been found advisable to increase the size of the work about 250 pages beyond the number at first proposed, those who PURCHASE or SUBSCRIBE NOW will get the benefit of this addition WITHOUT CHARGE. This book is a complete and unabridged dictionary of the English language, as good as the best, a Gazetteer of the World, and a more complete, newer, and fresher Encyclopedia than any now in print; the price is lower than that of any other Encyclopedia—and but a little above that charged for an Unabridged Dictionary or a Gazetteer alone.
The volume now complete, bound in full Turkey gilt and gilt edges, at $30, or in half Turkey backs and corners, marbled edges, at $16, or in Sheep, marble edges, library style, $15, would make an exceedingly attractive and useful present for the holidays.
To those who wish to present a copy of the complete work as a holiday gift we would announce that we will furnish Vol. I bound in any style, and a handsomely printed certificate for the delivery of Vol. II, in same style on presentation of said certificate at the office during the month of January, 1871.
The work will contain 500 more engravings than originally announced, the additional cuts costing in the neighborhood of $2500.
10 13 tuth2m1 T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 ESTABLISHED 1819
New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,
West Side, Philadelphia.
98 DUANE St. and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.
This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.
NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tu3m3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES YOUNG, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELIZABETH YOUNG, administratrix of the estate of JAMES YOUNG, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, December 21, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 507 RACE Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
12 10 stuth5t* JOSEPH ABRAMS, Auditor.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 41

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FOR A TERM of years—Clay Lots well-located in the Twenty-eighth ward, first quality and abundance of Brick Clay. G. R. KRESSLER,
12 13 3t* No. 144 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.
Apply to ALFRED G. BAKER,
12 7 10t* No. 435 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

MATERIALS FOR MINCE PIES.
BUNCH LAYER RAISINS AND SULTANA RAISINS, CITRON, CURRANTS, SPICES, SWEET CIDER, WINES, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 12 2 tf

Nolen's Medicinal Cod Liver Oil,
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, ETC.
The utmost reliance may be placed on its genuineness and superior quality.
Sold in bottles only, by all Druggists.
SHOEMAKER & NOLEN,
PROPRIETORS.
12 8 thstu1m No. 123 South FRONT Street.

STEAMED OYSTERS!
HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.
Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
TRIPE AND OYSTERS.
BROILED OYSTERS, FRIED OYSTERS
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS
J. L. LEACH,
OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,
N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 22 thstu6m

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 19 m3m

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE ON THE PREMISES.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable Farm and Country Seat Mansion, 40 acres, Bristol turnpike, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 13 miles from Market street, 1 mile from Andalusia wharf on the river Delaware, and about 3 squares from the Andalusia station, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. Residence of N. Shull. On Saturday afternoon, December 17, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., will be sold at public sale on the premises, all that valuable farm and country seat, situate on the westerly side of the Bristol turnpike, about 3 miles above Holmesburg, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, comprising 40 acres of land, 4 of which is woodland, the balance used for trucking, raising grain, etc., all in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a 2½-story brick (mastic) dwelling, with two story back building; contains 12 rooms, frame barn, wagon house, cow house, pig pen, corn crib, and other out buildings; 2 pumps of excellent water, fruit and shade trees. It adjoins the country seats of E. K. Conklin, P. Galbreth, opposite the valuable estate of Nicholas Biddle, and others. This property has a large front on the Turnpike, and extends back to the middle of Poquestion creek (the city line, Twenty-third ward); there are several very handsome building sites, ground being high and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Terms, $3000 cash. Possession 1st April next. Will be shown by the owner and occupant, Mr. N. Shull, who, if written to at Andalusia, will have a conveyance at the railroad station.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 3 10 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—
No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.
No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches, and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.
No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street eighty feet to the place of beginning.
No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.
Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.
TERMS OF SALE.
The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.
W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Lierre, Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.
Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until December 31, 1870, for the following materials and labor:—
1. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
2. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot.
3. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
4. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
5. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
6. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
7. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.
The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.
Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 226 S. SIXTH Street.
Proposals must be sealed, and will be received until 3 o'clock of the day mentioned, but will not be opened until after the decision of the Court on the petition for an injunction now pending.
By order of the Commission.
JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATING and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office.

BRICKMAKERS' CLAY-SPADES AND TOOLS, Miller's make, No. 309 S. FIFTH Street. 12 9

OYSTER KNIVES OF FINE Cast Steel. No. 309 S. FIFTH S

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The National Council of the Union League of America yesterday evening elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Hon. John W. Geary, Pennsylvania; Vice-Presidents, Charles W. Goddard, New York, and C. A. Stadwell, Florida; Recording Secretary, Thomas G. Baker, New York; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel F. Gwinner, Pennsylvania; Treasurer, William V. Alexander, New York; Marshal, W. Howard Day, Maryland; Sergeant-at-Arms, Samuel Smith, New York.

—A meeting of the proprietors of the street-corner oyster wagons was held last evening at Bardsley Hall, Pine street, above Sixteenth, to organize themselves, in order to prevent, if possible, the passage of an ordinance by Councils requiring the removal of the wagons from the streets. Mr. Stephen Gordon was elected President, George Cucknell Secretary, and Edward Hastings Treasurer. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Stephen Gordon, James Robinson, Edward Hastings, and Edward Duffy, were appointed to provide for the next meeting, and instructed to have circulars printed, and take such measures as may be necessary to provide for a general meeting of oystermen. The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday, 27th inst.

—At the meeting yesterday of the Directors of City Trusts, 14 orphans were admitted into Girard College, and it was determined to keep the number of inmates up to 550. The rewards of merit will be distributed at the college on December 30. There being no applicants for the fund bequeathed by Benjamin Franklin, the board determined to apply to the Legislature for authority to make the charity operative by increasing the amount to be loaned and taking real estate for security.

—The French Fair opened last evening to a crowded audience. The ceremonies consisted of an opening address by Mayor Fox, the singing of the "Marseillaise Hymn" by Albert Durand, and a promenade concert.

—The Fair at Horticultural Hall, in aid of the Baptist Home for the Aged and Infirm, appears to be a great success, and will continue open until Saturday night.

Domestic Affairs.

—There is a great scarcity of salt in Nashville, Tenn.

—Hon. C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, was held in the sum of $5000 at Washington yesterday upon the charge of bigamy.

—Congress has resolved to take a recess through the Christmas holidays, adjourning on the 22d inst. to reassemble on the 4th of next January.

—The late General Agent of the American Press Association denounces as stale forgeries the foreign news now published by papers of that organization.

—A resolution impeaching Governor Holden, of North Carolina, of nigh crimes and misdemeanors in office was yesterday reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, and passed the House by a vote of 60 to 43.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the bill of last session to secure efficient seamen for the navy was passed, with amendments. On motion of Mr. Harris, the Commerce Committee were instructed to consider the expediency of constructing a ship canal from the Mississippi river, near New Orleans, to a point near Breton Island, in the Gulf of Mexico. Pending consideration of a bill to pay a claim of $25,000 for a house destroyed during the war at Paducah, Ky., the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Amnesty bill was considered. It excepts several classes. It also went over until to-day. Mr. Dawes, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Legislative Appropriation bill. It appropriates about $20,000,000. Mr. Townsend introduced a bill amendatory of the Judiciary act of 1840.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

DESPATCH FROM KING WILLIAM—REPORTED COMMENCEMENT OF THE PARIS BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—[Special to the New York World.]—The clubs are greatly excited over the report that an important dispatch was received in London to-day from Bismarck, declaring that Prussia would no longer respect the neutrality of Luxemburg, and would proceed to effect the annexation of that State to the German empire. Another rumor states that the dispatch relates to the bombardment of Paris, which is now commenced.

A private dispatch received from Meung, to-day, states that a letter from an English officer with De Chauzy makes it certain that the Germans have grossly misrepresented the result of the actions near Beaugency. The truth is that the losses were so severe (over 10,000) during the six days that the Bavarian divisions refused longer to continue the struggle, and were allowed to retire to Orleans. This so weakened Prince Frederick Charles that on the 8th the advance on Blois was abandoned, while his situation is threatened. The four corps under De Chauzy, are in an extremely good position.

A correspondent at Versailles makes the statement that in a conversation on the political situation, Bismarck said strong efforts were making for the restoration of the Emperor Napoleon; that a Congress on the eastern question would not be held without a French plenipotentiary, and France had no authority to appoint one just now; and that he would not recognize the authority of men of the pavement to sit among their betters.

King William is excessively anxious to return home, and Moltke laments the intense sufferings of the German troops on account of the cold.

It is reported at Bordeaux that General Bourbaki repulsed the Prussians yesterday.

LUXEMBURG, Dec. 13.—The Patriotic Committee to-day voted to protest against the Prussian charge of a violation of neutrality, and denying any popular desire for a change of allegiance.

HAVRE, Dec. 13, via London, Dec. 13.—The Prussians are in force at Beuzville, sixteen miles from the city. Havre is defended by a large force and 350 guns, manned by marines. The population are eager for a fight. On Saturday 10,000 French troops reconnoitring the enemy captured ten uhlans. The Prussians threatening Honfleur have been repelled by the troops from this city, who now occupy Pontelevigue.

LILLE, Dec. 13.—It is rumored that La Fere has been retaken by the French troops, with 850 prisoners, and supplies, ammunition and provisions. Large masses of troops of all arms are concentrating here. The mobiles are armed with new American revolvers.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from King William:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, Dec. 13.—After four days' fighting around Beaugency, the French retired to Blois and Tours. Thir loss was severe. Many deserters come into our lines here and at Rouen. WILLIAM.

CARLSRUHE, Dec. 13.—The Baden chambers were opened to-day with an address by the Grand Duke, who hoped that with new reforms Germany might obtain an embodiment of national unity now symbolized by the dignity conferred on the King of Prussia.

The sanction of the Chambers was asked for provisional laws and financial measures rendered necessary by the war. The speech concluded with the hope that further burdens may be avoided by the early conclusion of a durable peace.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12.—[Special to N. Y. World.] The *Independence Belge* says: At midnight on the 6th a letter from General Moltke arrived at Paris, announcing the capture of Orleans, and summoning Paris to surrender. General Trochu summoned his colleagues. Picard was inclined to profit by the overtures to Trochu, and a trial for honorable terms of peace. His opinion seriously impressed his colleagues. General Trochu said the overtures disclosed the enemy's apprehensions. They were conscious of peril awaiting them during the winter, and hoped to demoralize Paris by the revelation of a Prussian victory, which was perhaps not so complete. He represented that France had everything to gain by continuing the struggle, and Paris could hold out for a long time yet. The impassioned eloquence of Trochu caused the committee to unanimously resolve to continue the war, and reject the proposal to treat for surrender.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

THE PROPOSED CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY AT PHILADELPHIA—SPEECH OF HON. LEONARD MYERS IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House in support of the bill. He said: Mr. Speaker: In a little more than five years hence America will witness the most remarkable celebration that history will have to record, the hundredth birthday of a Republic which has done more good for mankind than ever before was accomplished by any government. It will mark a century of such advancement not only in freedom, discovery and science and civilization as was never dreamed of by the wildest enthusiast. National holidays are the well-springs at which a people drink new life, remembering the sources of their happiness, and this great holiday will recall and reiterate for posterity the noble beginnings, the self-sacrificing virtues of the fathers who founded a government in which liberty was the corner-stone, and manhood the only title to preferment. The joy at this event will be universal in this favored land. The newest State vieing with the oldest ones in gratitude for the wide spread blessings which have followed that declaration of a people's independence to which the annals of the world afford no parallel.

Where the flag of the Union floats this celebration will take place. None so humble upon whom its sunlight will not fall; none so exalted as to be prouder than the rest of its glorious position. It will tell of a nationality now, of a Republic vindicated, of long years of peace because holding aloof from the quarrels of the old world, of honorable battles when war became a necessity, of arts fostered, of humanity elevated, of progress unsurpassed, and, finally, when internal strife arose from the only blot on our civilization, it will register the story of a people redeemed, reunited, and henceforth without a motive for discord. This roughly consummation most to be honored, not merely by a general thanksgiving, but it is conceded that under the national sanction there should be a national commemoration of the time, an international exhibition, where not only the United States but other lands shall bring together some of the results which this wonderful country has quickened into existence; where agriculture shall still assert the supremacy of the soil, and the mines will pour their wealth of ores; where commerce shall wait on new wings the gifts of the nations; where manufactures, the prohibition of which was a fruitful cause for the colonies to rebel, will contribute their vast storehouse of improvements, and from which it is hoped that other lands may learn the lesson of unity and peace.

There is but one place where this national observance of our centennial anniversary can properly be held. A nation created and preserved will not by legislative decree celebrate its birthday by choosing a locality other than its birthplace. Especially will it not do so, when every incident and adjunct unites with every association in rendering that birthplace a most admirable selection. My colleague, the chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, Mr. Morrell, has spoken of the many advantages which Philadelphia presents for the occasion. All concede its historic title, for there the three great steps were taken which gave us these hundred years of prosperous life. There the first Congress met to deliberate on the oppressions which rendered necessary our separation from the mother country, a body of whom Lord Chatham said to Franklin, "they were the most honorable assembly of men ever known."

There, two years later, in letters which kings might read from afar, John Hancock, with the great men who had been his fellow laborers in the cause with Jefferson, Franklin and Adams, Lee and Sherman, and the rest set their names to the Declaration of our Independence. There, eleven years later, still when the confederation proved faulty and insecure, Washington presided over the convention of wise and patriotic men which framed the Constitution and assured us that more perfect union which bids fair to be perpetual. It is the good fortune of Philadelphia that her location and wonderful progress, and every fitness to the history which renders the selection of that city appropriate for this great occasion. The local advantages for the site were strikingly foreshadowed by William Penn, when in 1683 he wrote, "Of all the many places I have seen in the world, I remember not one better suited, so that it seems to me to have been appointed for a town, whether we regard the two rivers or the loftiness and soundness of the land and the air."

Beautifully laid out by Penn himself, the public squares he planned have led to the establishment of an unequalled Park, where our city and State authorities and scientific associations have asked that the exhibition shall be held under that government sanction which it deserves. With architectural beauties to allure, compassing every beauty the mind can conceive, with the solid comforts of its buildings, and the hospitality it will extend; the first manufacturing city in the Union, the metropolis of a State whose mineral wealth is almost boundless, Philadelphia most aptly can welcome the visitors from every land to a gathering where science and the mechanic arts must bear the chief feature.

Mr. Speaker, I have only arisen at this time because, while the subject was not referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee, of which I have the honor to be a member, its attention has been especially called to the subject, on account chiefly of its international character; and after a full conference, I am authorized by the members of that committee to state that the project and selection has their approval. My friend, Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, says he was the first to introduce a petition of the American Institute of New York for this Industrial Exhibition. Then, as his paper stated, he had no objection to government aid, provided it was for the place of his choosing. It is not only our celebration, the Franklin Institute, far older than the Institute which seeks this Congressional sanction, but our city and State authorities, in obedience to a sentiment which embodies the feelings of a large majority of the people of this Union, presents the matter officially to our careful consideration. The commissioners are to receive no salary, each party is to be represented in the board of commissioners, and I feel certain the first proposal will meet with a patriotic response.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7·17 | MOON SETS..... ...
SUN SETS..... 4·33 | HIGH WATER..... 6·50

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Nov. 16
Arizona	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 18
Weser	Bremen	New York	Nov. 19
Guiding Star	Southam'tn	New York	Nov. 20
Ottawa	Liverpool	Baltimore	Nov. 23
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Nov. 29
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 30
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Batavia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 3
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Dec. 3
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Dec. 3
Hansa	Bremen	New York	Dec. 3
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 3

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Weser	New York	Bremen	Dec. 17
Wyoming	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Nestorian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 21
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Dec. 24
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 24
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 27
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Tyrian	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 28
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 31
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 31

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec. 16
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec. 17
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Dec. 17
San Francisco	New York	Bermuda	Dec. 17
Liberty	Baltimore	N. Orls. via K. W.	Dec. 17

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, do.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Annie Batchelder, Steelman, Marseilles, Workman & Co.
Brig E. F. Dunbar, Nickles, Charleston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Ramon de Ajuria, McBride, Cienfuegos.
Schr Abby L. Dow, Young, Calbarien.
Schr Bessie Morris, Allen, Barbadoes, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr S. S. Hudson, Hudson, Galveston, do.
Schr Marion Gage, Heather, Savannah, do.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, Richmond, D. Cooper.
Schr Fannie Johnson, Marts, do, do.
Schr A. H. Whitmore, Greenough, Fall River, do.
Schr Wm. Magee, Ramsey, Washton, D. C., do.
Schr John E. Ford, Gallagher, Norfolk, Va., do.
Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, do, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., and passengers to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers:—Miss Mary Fernandez, Mrs. Sarah Miller, Mrs. C. B. Ash, Mrs. M. E. McCullerg, A. Mood, and Frank Cookson.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. brig Coffill, Coffill, 10 days fm Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Souder & Adams.

Schr G. B. Somes, Pray, 7 days from Bangor, with potatoes to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Ettie Hall, Maxson, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with wood to W. T. Conquest.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to John L. Redner

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to John L. Redner—not as before.

Schr Bird, Duffell, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with wood to W. T. Conquest.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 14.—Three barges leave in tow to-night for Philadelphia, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 14.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Sarah Doherty, Rescue, B. Van Vleit, Experiment, United Brothers, F. H. Jackson, Otranto, Alexander Tome, Mary Elizabeth, James Leighton, and Colonel Willetts, all with coal, for New York.

Catharine Terrence, with coal, for Bridgeton.

H. Campbell, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 15.—The Melissa, with coal; W. S. Burton, with pig iron; and 3 barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port last evening. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 14.—The Howard pilots report went to sea yesterday, barks Horace Scudder and Carrier Dove, and brig Black Duck.

Passed in yesterday, brigs William A. Parks and Hermes; also at the Brown last night, a bark bound up; and a light brig at Fourteen-feet Bank, do.

Passed out this A. M., ship Martha Bowker.

Ship Research left for Philadelphia this A. M. under sail.

The America is coming in the Capes with a large bark in tow. A light bark, with green hull, is beating in. Two ships in harbor.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, for Liverpool, cleared at Savannah 13th inst.

Ship Royal Sovereign, Oglivie, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 2d inst.

Br. steamer Tripoli, Sowerby, for Liverpool via Havana, cleared at Boston 13th inst.

Br. steamer City of Limerick, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown 13th inst.

Br. steamer Avon, Young, from New York via London, at Havre 50th ult.

Br. steamer Ottawa, Anker, from Liverpool 34th ult. for Baltimore, is ashore on Thomas Point. The captain went up to Baltimore for assistance.

Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, fm Charleston 12th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 702 bales upland cotton, 377 bbls. naval stores, 296 pkgs. U. S. Quartermaster stores, 3 bales hides, 69 do. domestics, and 45 pkgs. sundries.

Steamer J. S. Green, Vance, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Richmond 12th inst.

Steamer Virginia, Hunter, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 12th inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Nor. bark Silvea, Olsen, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Havana 5th inst.

Bark Zulma, from Leghorn for Philadelphia, was spoken Dec. 3, lat. 31 50, long. 55 55.

Bark Syrian Star, Corning, hence, at Stettin 28th ultimo.

Bark Star of Hope, Peterson, hence, at Stettin 30th ultimo.

Bark Savannah, Scalfe, hence, at Port Spain 14th ult., and remained 23d discharging.

Bark Queen of the Fleet, McLeod, hence, at Cuxhaven 30th ult.

Bark Charlotte, Steif, hence, at Stettin 30th ult.

Bark Damon, Petrous, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 3d inst., and proceeded.

Bark Huron, Ray, hence for Antwerp, cleared at Queenstown 2d inst.

Br. brig Sea Breeze, Moffatt, hence, at Barbadoes 12th ult.

Brig Zavalla Williams, Shea, hence, at Barbadoes 14th ult., and sailed 24th for Porto Rico.

Schr Fred. Smith, Smith, hence, at Antigua 21st ult. via Barbadoes, and sailed for St. Kitts.

Schr Chimo, Lansil, hence, at Port Spain 15th ult., and sailed again 19th; where bound not stated.

Schr Minnie Reppller, Weeks, s'ld from Barbadoes 9th ult. for Nevassa.

Schr E. & L. Cordery, Smith, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 13th inst.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Providence 12th inst.

Schr Raven's Wing, York, hence for Boston, at Stonington 12th inst.

Schr Jacob Kenzie, Steelman, hence, at Richmond 12th inst.

Schrs West Wind, Townsend, and Anna E. Sifford, Powell, hence, at Providence 13th inst.

Schr Iris, Bradley, for Philadelphia, cl'd at New York 13th inst.

Schr W. Brainard, Lee, hence for Portland, Conn., at New York 13th inst.

Schr Emma F. Fox, Case, hence, at Fall River 9th instant.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, hence, at New Bedford 11th inst.

Schr John L. Fiske, Chase, from New Castle, Del., at Newport 14th inst.

Schr Fannie Hammer, Brooks, hence, at Pawtucket 12th inst. On the 6th inst., in the Capes of Delaware, had main jib blown away.

Schrs Mary and Francis, McCandin: Mary E. Simmons, Gandy; and William and James, Dutten, hence at Norfolk 12th inst.

Schrs Fannie G. Warner, Nickerson, hence for Bridgeport, and Julia C. Pratt, hence for Boston, at New York 13th inst.

Schrs Mary Ella, Thomas, from New Castle, Del., for Salem, and Amelia, Post, from Newburyport for Delaware City, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst. Sailed, Louie F. Smith, Crie, hence for Boston.

MISCELLANY.

Bark Agostina, Thom, hence for Elsinore, which put into Gottenburg Nov. 18, damaged by collision, had been surveyed on the 25th, and would have to discharge.

Schr R. & S. Corson, Captain Corson, made the passage from Philadelphia to Boston in 3 days, 16 hours—quick for the season; arrived out 12th inst.

The pilot-boats Howard and Cope, which recently arrived at this port from the Capes, having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, sailed yesterday morning, to take their places for the winter's cruising. They started down the river at the same hour, and when off Chester the Howard was sixteen minutes ahead.

FURS.

1230 CHESNUT STREET. 1230

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices

CHARLES LEWISSON
FURRIER,
No. 1230 CHESNUT STREET.

RUSSIAN SABLES,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
CANADA MINK SABLES,
FINE ROYAL ERMINE,
BUENOS AYRES CHINCHILLA,
BLACK AND WHITE ASTRAKHAN,
GREBE, SEAL, SQUIRREL,

And every known FUR in every variety of style made and finished in the most superior manner.

A NOVELTY!—LE GANT MUFF.

SLEIGH ROBES AND GENTS' FURS!

LADIES' FOOT MUFFS AND GLOVES!

10 25 tuths2m

BONBONS DE PARIS.

Paris Confections

Of every variety and of the most exquisite flavors.

Mr. PENAS is happy to announce that he has secured his importation of

Paris Fancy Boxes,

Comprising a magnificent assortment of BASKETS AND BONBONNIERES.

C. PENAS,
No. 830 WALNUT STREET,
12 5 mwf9t PHILADELPHIA

WANTS.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED IN ANY RESpectable capacity by a practical business man. Can produce the most reliable New York and Pennsylvania references. *Wages no object.* Address JOHN HENRY, this Office. 12 2 2w

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital.....$500,000
Assets.....$2,783,581
Losses Paid since organization.....$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, '69, $1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869..... 114,696 74
$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property.....	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds.....	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks.....	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office.....	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security.....	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums.....	321,944
Accrued Interest.....	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission.....	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums.....	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia.....	30,000
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870.....	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
S. MORRIS WAIN,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
JOHN MASON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	WILLIAM BROCKIE.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. [fel0 1am
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
ASSETS.....$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization.....$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, 1869.....$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869..... 114,696 74
$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property.....	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds.....	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks.....	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office.....	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security.....	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest.....	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission.....	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums.....	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia.....	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Barrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888 24

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,609,888 24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 12 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. F. HERRING

INSURANCE.

"THE PROVIDENT."

PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No 111 South FOURTH Street.

The dividend received by a policy-holder is the difference between the *actual cost* of insurance and the premium paid. This company is expressly required by its charte rto divide every dollar of surplus thus arising among its policy-holders. It is therefore purely mutual.

The New York report for 1870 shows that the assets of this company are in the proportion of $1·50 to every $1 of liabilities, thus insuring perfect reliability.

It has received the approbation of the most learned actuaries, and is endorsed and recommended by many of the most prominent scientific and public men in the United States. An institution of a similar kind in England, the Friends' Provident Institution, has been wonderfully successful.

Its advantages in every respect, both as to safety, cheapness, terms of policies, etc., are not excelled. The prudent and economical management of its business, combined with the remarkable average longevity of its members, commends it to the confidence and favor of all classes of whatever denomination.

Call or send for circular. Agents wanted. An easy company to solicit for. 2 12 eo3tp

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$250,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870.....$600 388 21

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have just added to their large assortment of
Staple White Goods
A great variety of handsome articles for
Christmas Presents,
And would invite their friends and customers to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
MADE-UP LACE GOODS.
HANDKERCHIEFS AND TIDIES, New Designs.
LACE AND LINEN SETS.
CRAVATS, NECK TIES and BOWS.
HANDKERCHIEF and GLOVE BOXES.
ENGLISH and FRENCH EXTRACTS.
NOVELTIES IN FANS AND FANCY ARTICLES.
All goods to be sold at the lowest prices.
10 26 thstu2mrp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on Improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstnD'61 ABOVE CHESNUT.

GLOVES.

LaBelle
Kid Glove
BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthsatfr

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and TWELFTH and CHESNUT and MARKET streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE UNVEILING OF ROTHERMEL'S GREAT PICTURE
OF THE
"BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,"
Painted by order of the
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, December 20,
under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.
PROGRAMME.
Music by Hassler's Grand Military Band and Drum Corps.
Overture—American Quadrille.....Jullien
UNVEILING OF THE PICTURE.
Marche aux Flambeaux.....Meyerbeer
ADDRESS.
Polonaise.....Kuhner
ADDRESS.
Battle Overture.....Lindpaintner
ADDRESS.
Russian Hymn.....Swoft
Visitors are recommended to bring Opera-Glasses for the better examination of the Picture.
Tickets are now for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street,
SCALE OF PRICES.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, with reserved seats, $1 00; *without* reserved seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery and Amphitheatre, 25 cents. 12 15thstnt

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 15,
LAST NIGHT BUT EIGHT OF
EDWIN BOOTH.
For one night only, Shakespeare's tragedy of
KING LEAR,
from the original text, restoring the character of
"THE FOOL."
Friday—BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH.
Shakespeare's historical tragedy, in 5 acts, of
HAMLET.
Saturday—BOOTH MATINEE—THE STRANGER and KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF
THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA.
THURSDAY EVENING, December 15,
Bulwer's beautiful play of the
LADY OF LYONS.
Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS as.....Pauline
C. R. THORNE, Jr., as.....Claude
AS YOU

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE CENTENNIAL.

YESTERDAY'S Congressional proceedings possess special interest for every Philadelphian. The bill providing for the centennial celebration of the birth of the nation, in 1876, in this city, by a grand international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil, was reported to the House of Representatives, where its passage was eloquently advocated by Mr. Morrell, the author of the bill. It will probably come up for consideration again to-day, when Judge Kelley and Judge Bingham are expected to deliver speeches in its support, and the well-known talent of these gentlemen will insure two splendid vindications of the just claims of Philadelphia to the proposed honor.

There has never yet been a truly national industrial exhibition in this country, and there never will be until the broader project of an international exhibition is interwoven with it. When England, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Mexico, Cuba, China, Japan, and South America send hither countless products of their industrial skill, New York, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Chicago may also find Philadelphia a not unworthy point for the exhibition of their fabrics. But to concentrate an effective industrial American display, we must secure the co-operation and representation of the whole civilized world.

To make an industrial exhibition international, it is imperatively necessary that it should be formally and cordially endorsed by Congress. The exhibitors of other nations will be wary of all projects of mere local significance. They will send but few objects to any exposition which is sustained by a single city or by only a few States, while to a comprehensive American undertaking they will gladly send a profusion of their choicest products. Such an exhibition would give a greater impetus to every branch of American industry than anything which Congress could devise. It would teach millions of our countrymen their strong and their weak points, excite ambition, encourage a spirit of emulation, increase the incentives to industry, and as a grand and comprehensive school of practical instruction repay a thousand-fold all the time and money that can be expended upon it.

This nation is so constituted politically and geographically that it requires, for the complete realization of the grand project we are discussing, the admixture of a powerful patriotic motive, which the centennial anniversary admirably supplies. Independence Hall will become the Mecca of millions of visitors from our own and foreign lands at a time when Fairmount Park is teeming with the choicest products of every quarter of the globe, and the combination of attractions will secure even a more varied, comprehensive, brilliant, and useful industrial and artistic display than that afforded by either the London or the Paris Exhibitions.

EXIT OF SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

A WASHINGTON rumor, which appears to be more authentic than the generality of reports from that quarter, states that Secretary Boutwell is about to retire from the Treasury Department. It is said that the main causes are his strong devotion to the policy of paying off the public debt rapidly and his opposition to an expansion of the currency and the acquisition of San Domingo. He has come into collision with the President on these points, and Grant seems to be gradually developing a will of his own, in political matters, as stubborn as that displayed by General Jackson. The hero of New Orleans disposed of his Cabinet officers as freely as if they were mere house-servants, and the hero of Appomattox appears equally ready to make changes in the *personnel* of his administration. It is certainly high time that something should be done to increase the popularity of the administration, and if Grant has devised good methods for promoting this end, he may well be pardoned for making all the official changes necessary to attain it. It remains to be seen whether he is on the right track or not. His proposed platform, apparently, is more greenbacks, fewer taxes, and great chances for making fortunes down in San Domingo; and these planks are likely to be popular in a good many American markets.

THE AMNESTY BILL was under consideration in the House of Representatives yesterday, but it contains so many classes of Rebels on proscribed lists that several amendments were offered, and the bill went over. It is scarcely worth while to do any more tinkering at the Amnesty bill. If we are ready to forgive the Rebels by a sweeping Congressional enactment, it should be done outright; and if we are not ready to forgive them, the present system of dealing out mercy in detail to everybody that asks for it may as well be continued.

PFALSBURG.

Another French Fortress Fallen—Its Situation and History.

One by one the fortified towns situated in the ancient provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are falling into the hands of the Germans. On the morning of November 26, Thionville shared the fate of its neighbor Metz, and on Tuesday, December 13, the Prussians marched into Pfalsburg, after that stronghold had surrendered unconditionally. By the capture of this place the Germans are placed in complete possession of Alsace and Lorraine with the exception of the small fortress of Bitche on the border near Rhenish Bavaria, and Belfort at the southern extremity of the Vosges. The siege of the latter town is being vigorously pressed, and its fall may be looked for any day. Bitche will then be the only uncaptured place claimed by Germany as a rectification of the frontier; but even if it should hold out for months to come, its possession is practically of no importance to either of the belligerents, and its ultimate surrender is only a question of time.

Pfalsburg is situated in the great central pass of the Vosges, five miles northwest of Saverne and twenty-five miles northwest of Strasburg. After the rout of MacMahon's army at Woerth, he rallied his demoralized forces for a few hours in this mountain pass, but it was impossible for him to make a determined stand here, and the victorious army of the Crown Prince was soon in complete possession of the locality, with the exception of Pfalsburg. This town being situated about three miles to the north of the railroad from Strasburg to Paris, its possession was not of immediate consequence. Formal siege, however, was soon laid to it, and it was closely invested until the day of surrender. Its fall has been frequently reported, but the garrison made a heroic resistance and held their ground bravely until further resistance was useless. In one of the assaults made upon the place in August by the Wurtembergers, the attacking party was reported to have sustained a loss of 1500 men.

Pfalsburg ranks as a third-class fortification in the great system of defensive works established by Vauban, by whom it was built and fortified. In the tremendous struggles between the French and the Allies in 1814 and 1815, it was besieged by the latter, but successfully resisted the most determined efforts of the enemy at its capture. Napoleon I styled it the "nursery of heroes," as the birthplace of a number of his bravest and most accomplished officers, included among whom were Marshals Gerard and Lobau.

NOTICES.

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS,
MEN'S WINTER MELTON OVERCOATS, ALL WOOL, FOR
EIGHT DOLLARS, $8, $8, EIGHT DOLLARS.
A good serviceable article selling much below their value.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a Cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a Cold in time, then, that is, take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well-known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger. Sold by all Druggists.

CHARMING YOUNG LADY remarks significantly in the presence of her fond admirer that a great many young gentlemen are making their lady friends Christmas presents of a dozen pairs of Kid Gloves from Bartholomews' Kid Glove Emporium, No. 23 North Eighth street.

NICKEL-PLATED KEYS do not rust. Nickel-Plated Door Knobs look like mirrors.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

We desire to call the attention of the public to our

Fine Fruits, Nuts, and Delicacies

Of every description, and to the fact that we are selling our goods as low as possible.
Call and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
GOULD & FISCHER,
923 Chesnut Street,
1018 Arch Street.
J. E. GOULD,
WM. G. FISCHER.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1823.
MEYER'S
World-Renowned, Crescent-Scale, Improved Overstrung
PIANO-FORTES.
FIRST PRIZES AWARDED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.
INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED.
Salesrooms, No. 722 ARCH STREET,
12 1 thstulm PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
1 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

IT IS GETTING LATE IN THE SEASON!

A WORD IN SEASON!

NOW IS YOUR TIME
NOW IS YOUR TIME
NOW IS YOUR TIME

To lay in all the Winter Clothes you want. Go to

GREAT BROWN HALL,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
GREAT BROWN HALL,

And see how cheap they are closing out the

FINE WINTER STOCK.
FINE WINTER STOCK.
FINE WINTER STOCK.

Every Stitch is to be Sold!

The immense Stock of Ready-made Goods
and of
Piece Goods ready to be made up
is offered
At Prices far below
those of
Any other house in the city.
Men of Philadelphia!
Boys of Philadelphia!
Now is your opportunity!

ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CLOTHING
at
Our Usual Low Prices.
Selling Out
although
NOT "OVERSTOCKED."

OVERSTOCKED,
AND TO CLEAR IT OFF,
We Have Determined
TO
Offer Our Goods at Such Prices
AT
WILL INSURE THEIR
Speedy Clearance.

250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13; Cost $15, and worth $20.
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13; Cost $15, and worth $20.
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13; Cost $15, and worth $20.
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13; Cost $15, and worth $20.

THESE GOODS ARE ALL OF THE
Best Material,

Warranted far superior to any others in the city at double the money. And all other goods AWAY DOWN BELOW any other house or hall in the city. Goods not satisfactory will be exchanged or money refunded.

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 8 thstulm PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

GROCERIES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1805.
Holiday Appliances.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
FANCY GROCERIES,
Comprising all the Delicacies known in the trade, purchased expressly for the Holidays, is now offered for sale, at reduced prices, by
Crippen & Maddock,
(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.),
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
BELOW CHESNUT.

White Almeria Grapes,
Only 31 Cents per Pound.

Double Crown Raisins, quarter boxes, only $1.
Single " " " " " $1·90.
New, Fresh Nuts, Paper Shell Almonds, Paradise Nuts, English and Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, Filberts.

TEAS—GREEN AND BLACK,
Have been selected with great care, directed to their purity and fragrance. Special care has also been taken to procure
COFFEE
Of the finest mark imported, such as Liberia, East India, Mocha, African, Gov. Java, Maracaibo, etc. etc.
NEW MESS MACKEREL,
We call especial attention to our FRESH ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH DELICACIES, such as French Peas, Mushrooms, Truffles, L. Henry Pates de Foie Gras, Boneless Sardines, and a great variety of other brands.
FRESH GOSHEN BUTTER, in small tubs, selected expressly for family use.

Agents for the sale of M. Work & Co.'s
Golden Sparkling Catawba Wine.
All Goods sold to families in unbroken packages at wholesale prices, and delivered free of charge.

Crippen & Maddock,
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
1t4p BELOW CHESNUT, Philadelphia.
Dealers in and Importers of Fine Groceries.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages,
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,
Sterling Silver Ware,
MUSICAL BOXES, CLOCKS, ETC.
WILSON & STELLWAGEN,
No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 14t4p PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

DESIRABLE AND ELEGANT GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS.
PICTURES of every character. Engravings, Chromos, etc. etc.; New Moonlight Photographs; Views in Southern India.
LOOKING-GLASSES.
SWISS CARVINGS, embracing almost everything, at moderate prices, ranging from 50c. upwards. Direct importation from Interlaken. The celebrated
ROGERS GROUPS,
Sole Agency. Two new subjects now ready.
PORTFOLIOS, EASELS, New Folio-stands, with our excellent patent fastening.
EARLES' GALLERIES, open at all times, free.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 South SECOND Street,
INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF
RICH BLACK SILKS,
RICH COLORED SILKS.
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
BROCHE AND BLANKET SHAWLS,
SILK CLOAKING VELVETS.
SILK PLUSHES AND VELVETEENS,
ASTRAKHAN AND BEAVER CLOTHS,
CARACULLA CLOTHS, all colors.
Point Lace and Applique Collars,
Valenciennes Collars, and Handkerchiefs to match,
Thread and Linen Collars,
Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes,
Roman Sashes, Ties and Sash Ribbons,
Kid, Beaver and Cloth Gloves,
With a variety of other goods suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS.
N. B.—We guarantee to sell the same quality, shade, and style of Silks, Dress Goods, Velvets, Shawls, etc., as low as any other house in Philadelphia.
EDWIN HALL, No. 28 South SECOND St.

HEAVY REDUCTION.
Grand Final Sale.
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street.
J. M. HAFLEIGH'S
Stock Still Further Reduced in Prices.
Must be closed out immediately without regard to cost or value.
Prices Fixed for the week commencing Monday, December 12,
Are so low that a perfect clearing out is expected. Purchasers will be astonished at the
LOW PRICES AND GREAT BARGAINS.

JEWELRY ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Open this day a large invoice of
Pink Coral Jewelry
Of Newest Designs, just arrived from Naples.
They will also open on Monday next an invoice of
English Fancy Goods,
Including a fresh supply of
Ladies' Furnished Work Baskets.
Their stock of
PARIS AND VIENNA NOVELTIES
Superior to that of any previous season.
CHRISTMAS GOODS,
Gold, Silver, Bronze, Crystal, Leather, Wood, Etc. Etc.,
AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.
11 22 tf4p

HENRY HARPER
IS STILL AT THE OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
And is selling at LOW PRICES, previous to making alterations, his stock of
Fine Watches, Jewelry,
AND
SILVERWARE.
[12 1 thstulm
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF STONE, CAMEO, plain onyx and solid gold sleeve buttons at reduced prices.
ISAAC DIXON,
12 15 6t* No. 129 South ELEVENTH Street.

ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.
The CABINET ORGANS made by this Company are of such universal reputation, not only throughout America but also in Europe, and are so generally the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE among instruments of the class, that few need to be assured of their superiority.
PRICES REDUCED, OCTOBER, 1870.
RANGE OF PRICE FROM $50 to $1000.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full information, and TESTIMONY CIRCULAR, will be sent free to any one desiring them.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street,
J. E. GOULD. PHILADELPHIA.
WM. G. FISCHER. 12 10 13t 4p

DRY GOODS.

USEFUL PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Invites an examination of his large stock of SILKS and DRESS GOODS in every variety and design.
POINTE, LACES, SETS,
POINTE APPLIQUE, " COLLARS,
VALENCIENNES, " HDKFS.
THREAD, "
Hdkfs., Linen, Hem-stitch, Embroidered, and Silk.
Roman Sashes and Ties, Fancy Silk Scarfs and Ties.
India Scarfs.
GLOVES—Kid, Beaver, Cloth and Fancy.
VELVETS.
Ladies' Cloakings, Plushes, Velveteens.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, ETC.
The entire stock is offered at prices to insure
9 24 stuthsp3m RAPID SALES.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has in store a large and elegant stock of INDIA SCARFS. Also,
Silks in Great Variety,
With a stock of
Rich India and French Fancy Goods,
different in style from any in the city. Purchasers of Christmas presents will do well to examine the stock before purchasing. 12 8 1mrp

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
Dress Goods
To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Eighth Street Emporium for
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5.
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.
For Bargains call at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
9 22 ths No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

1870.
"At Thornley's"
EVER SINCE 1853
We have been on
Spring Garden Street,
And in all the years of the past we have kept steadily in view the interest of our customers in furnishing them
Good Goods at Low Prices.
We have now a splendid stock of
Paisley Shawls,
Broche Shawls,
Blanket Shawls,
Superb Black Silks,
Rich Fashionable Dress Goods,
Kid Gloves, Hdkfs., Skirts, Etc.
Our stock is very large and splendidly assorted, and we have put every article down to the very lowest possible point.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S
Centrally Located Dry Goods Establishment
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
9 3 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Hunchback" at the Chesnut.

A large audience was in attendance at the Chesnut last night to witness the performance of Knowles' play of *The Hunchback*. Like all of the productions of the same pen, this piece is marred by violent involutions of language, and by only moderately successful attempts to imitate the Elizabethan style; but with all its defects it is the work of a dramatist who loved his art for its own sake, and who was an instinctive if not a cultivated poet. *The Hunchback* is constructed with a remarkable appreciation of the true value of the much abused term, "stage effect," and it is one of the most beautiful and most effective plays upon the stage. It presents a number of good stage characters which have considerable human nature in them, but which are rather too obviously based upon the models of the older dramatists. To a great extent, however, it is a one part play, and "Julia" is a great role for an actress who has the ability to fill it worthily. The performance of this part by Mrs. Scott-Siddons last evening possessed a great deal of merit, and secured abundant applause and several calls before the curtain. It was far from perfect, however, and was marked by some of the lady's worst faults of style. In the tempestuous scenes of the last three acts Mrs. Siddons did little more than attitudinize and rant, and she appeared to be utterly incapable of expressing strong emotion without shouting with all the power of her lungs. Now, the part of "Julia" is not one to "tear a cat in," and while energy is perhaps preferable to tameness, it would be well for Mrs. Siddons to bear in mind "Hamlet's" advice when he says to the player, "Use all gently: for in the torrent, tempest and (as I may say) whirlwind of your passion, you may acquire and beget a temperance that may give it smoothness." Apart from its rant Mrs. Siddons' performance was marked by a fine womanly feeling, and many of the best points in the play were realized in a very telling manner.

Mr. W. S. Fredericks was very heartily greeted by the audience when he made his appearance as "Master Walter," and he gave, as might have been expected from an actor of his ability and experience, an intelligent and artistic presentation of the character. Miss Ettie Henderson, who personated "Helen," possesses the advantage of a engaging personal appearance and a lively, animated style that in the scenes with "Modus" especially made a most favorable impression on the audience. The "Modus" of Mr. Davenport was an admirable bit of acting, the small and comparatively unimportant character being made one of the chief attractions of the piece by the artistic manner in which it was represented. Mr. Charles Thorne's "Sir Thomas Clifford" was uneven, and it frequently lacked animation where animation was needed. Portions of it, however, were well done, and the performance altogether tended to confirm the favorable impression made by Mr. Thorne's "Orlando" in *As You Like It*.

The New American Theatre.

The New American Theatre on Chesnut street, above Tenth, was inspected last evening by a number of invited guests, and on Saturday next it will be thrown open to the public. This establishment is a very great improvement over the one in Walnut street with which Mr. Robert Fox has so long been identified, and it fulfils in a very perfect manner all the requirements of a variety theatre. The auditorium is one hundred and three feet by one hundred feet, exclusive of the lobbies and passages leading to the stage and the boxes. The stage is one hundred feet by thirty-eight, and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The entrance to the theatre from Chesnut street is through an arcade fourteen feet wide, upon each side of which will be handsome stores. The accommodations for the audience consist of a parquet, parquet circle, dress circle, and amphitheatre, and seats are provided for twenty-five hundred persons. These are arranged so that the stage can be seen from every part of the house. The seats in the parquet are upholstered in crimson plush, and the other in crimson leather, and they are made to tilt so as to permit convenient ingress and egress. The galleries are fronted with open iron-work and are supported by iron columns, and in their construction especial care has been taken to make them perfectly secure and capable of sustaining the largest crowds that can be got into the building. Besides the proscenium boxes there are a number in the rear of the parquet circle, somewhat similar to those in the Academy of Music, but joining the proscenium. The proscenium is supported by large pillars, and presents an opening of forty-six feet six inches. The proscenium, the fronts of the galleries, and the iron columns are finished in white and gold, while the walls of the building are frescoed in a light drab that gives a bright and cheerful appearance to the house. The ceiling is handsomely frescoed with various emblematic figures on a blue ground, and in the centre is a ventilating dome, which is both a novel and an attractive feature. From the centre of the dome hangs a handsome cut-glass chandelier, and in front of the galleries are neat gas brackets that furnish abundant light. The decorations of the house are in excellent taste, and there is no doubt that this is the most complete and handsome variety theatre in the country. Not the least of its attractive features is the drop curtain painted by Mr. Russell Smith. The subject is "The Embarkation of Cleopatra," and as a work of art it will compare favorably with the most admired performances of Mr. Smith in this line. When the theatre is opened Mr. Fox proposes to produce a succession of novelties that will be attractive to the public, in addition to the usual round of songs, dances, and burlesques that will be presented by a large permanent company of talented artists.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Bulwer's play of *The Lady of Lyons* will be performed this evening, with Mrs. Scott-Siddons as "Pauline" and Mr. Charles Thorne as "Claude Melnotte."

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will personate "King Lear" this evening.

AT THE ARCH *Across the Continent* will be represented this evening.

AT THE CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, a fine performance will be given this evening.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the comedy of *Perfection* and the comic opera of *John of Paris* will be represented this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a minstrel entertainment that will combine a great number of attractions will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit their magical wonders at the Assembly Building this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a very entertaining programme of songs, dances, and negro burlesques is announced for this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES, OCTOBER, 1870.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS
are the standard of excellence throughout the world. The first at the Paris Exposition. For sale in Philadelphia only at
GOULD & FISCHER'S
ELEGANT WAREROOMS,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.
See their new and beautiful Resonant Cases, with Euphone Solo Stop. Prices, from $50 to $500.
Stock of 100 always on hand.
George Steck & Co.'s Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Also, Haines Brothers' Pianos.
GOULD & FISCHER.
J. E. GOULD.
WILLIAM G. FISCHER.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effect in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

BOYS,
BOYS,
BOYS.
We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S, Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.
N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

THANKS TO MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health—the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful, and refreshed—softens the gums, cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.—*Christian Cabinet.*

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

THE CITY OF BOSTON has selected Haller, Davis & Co.'s Pianos for its Normal and Grammar Schools. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street. Prices moderate for cash and instalments, or rent. W. Redfield Phelps & Co., agents.

DIED.

REID.—On the 14th instant, JOHN REID, in the 66th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Fifty-fifth and Spruce streets, at 1 P. M., Saturday, December 17th. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1870.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia, held Tuesday evening, December 13, 1870, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Whereas, The Republican Convention of the First Senatorial district of Pennsylvania has nominated JOSEPH R. LYNDALL, a life-long resident of the district, as a candidate for the office of State Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Watt; and
Whereas, Mr. LYNDALL, while in the office of City Controller, to which he was twice elected by the people, proved himself to be one of the most faithful and conscientious of our public servants, and in all the relations of private life is universally acknowledged to be a just and upright man; and
Whereas, We regard it as a public duty, where honest, competent, and incorruptible men of sound political principles are presented to the people for positions of public trust, to manifest our approval of such nominations by suitable efforts to promote their election; therefore
Resolved, That this Board heartily approves the nomination of JOSEPH R. LYNDALL as a candidate for the office of State Senator for the First Senatorial District, and does most earnestly recommend him to the support and confidence of the independent voters of the district.
Resolved, That we invite public attention to the fact that the political character of the Senate will depend upon the result of the special election to be held on TUESDAY next; because the Senator then elected may control by his vote the action of the Legislature; and it is therefore important that such a power should not be conferred upon the Democratic party, which, as we believe, is as persistently hostile now as it has ever been to the advance of society and the highest interests of the working classes.
Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to make publication of the above preamble and resolutions.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
1t Secretary.

☞ ADELAIDE MURDOCH'S LECTURE,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING,
DECEMBER 19, 1870.
Subject.—WOMAN'S DUTIES INCOMPATIBLE WITH FEMALE SUFFRAGE.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 75 cts. and $1. Private Boxes, $5. Box Sheet now open and tickets to be obtained at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy of Music. 12 15 3t

☞ REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D., OF BROOKLYN, will address the TEMPERANCE MEETING to be held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of the First Presbyterian Church on FRIDAY EVENING, 16th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Church WASHINGTON Square and SEVENTH Street.
Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will also address the meeting.
Music by the Choir. All are welcome. 12 15 2t

☞ CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, TWENTY-FIRST and CHRISTIAN streets. Divine service this evening at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. H. J. MORTON, D. D. Also, on Friday evening, at same hour, sermon by Rt. Rev. Bishop STEVENS. Collection at both services for the Building Fund of the Church.

☞ GRAND CONCERT AND FAIR.—LETTER Press Copies taken from Printing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT. 1t

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HENRY RASKE,
HAVING REMOVED TO
NO. 830 ARCH STREET,
Now offers great inducements in
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,
IN A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES!
THERE IS NO HUMBUG ABOUT IT!
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!
ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED OR THE MONEY REFUNDED.
OLD FURS CLEANED, REPAIRED, AND ALTERED TO THE LATEST STYLES.
HENRY RASKE,
12 15thstuff No. 830 ARCH Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

P. E. B. S.

Books for the Holidays.

LONDON AND OXFORD EDITIONS OF THE BIBLE AND PRAYER BOOK.
PRESENTATION BOOKS.
BOOKS OF DEVOTION AND SACRED POETRY.
ALL THE NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON.
ALL BOOKS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
JUST ISSUED,
A New Book by the Author of the "SCHONBERG-COTTA FAMILY,"
THE VICTORY OF THE VANQUISHED.
A Story of the First Century.
A New Book for Children, by the Author of "STEPPING HEAVENWARD,"
THE PERCYS.
Published within a few days.
Several very handsome packages of
Chromos, Flowers, and Crosses.
A large and elegant assortment of
BOOKS FOR CHILDREN,
TOY BOOKS, ETC. ETC.
PROT. EPISCOPAL BOOK SOCIETY,
No. 1224 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [12 13 tuths6trp
N. B.—THIS STORE WILL BE OPEN IN THE EVENINGS UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
No. 715 and 717 MARKET St.
Invite attention to their
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED
BOOKS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH,
In various styles of Plain and Fine Binding,
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS
Of every variety of size and style of binding;
JUVENILE BOOKS,
BY POPULAR AUTHORS;
COLORED TOY BOOKS,
AT A VARIETY OF PRICES,
AND
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
Foreign and Domestic Stationery.
Embracing Writing Desks, Pocket-books, Inkstands, Chromos, Initial Paper in Boxes, Backgammon Boards, Paint Boxes, etc.
Catalogue of Holiday Books furnished gratis, on application.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers, and Stationers,
No. 715 and 717 MARKET Street,
12 13 tuthsm PHILADELPHIA.

808. TURNER'S 808.
MAGAZINE DEPOT.
January Magazines,
Now ready at TURNER'S Cheap Book Store,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.
DIARIES FOR 1871, of all styles.
TURNER & CO.,
Publisher of Beautiful Snow,
12 14 wths3t No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
1004 ARCH STREET. 1004
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
HOLIDAY LIST.
Carved Brackets,
Book Shelves,
Blacking Cases,
Spice Boxes,
Children's Trays.
Table Mats,
Fire Screens,
Cake Boxes,
Smoking Sets,
Match Safes,
Wall Pockets,
Plated Knives.
Crumb Trays,
12 1 tuths1tf Crumb Brushes,
Patent Plated Pudding Dishes.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Have just received a large assortment of new and elegant PARIAN STATUETTES, BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES AND TOILET SETS,
PERFUMERY BOXES, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, AND CIGAR HOLDERS,
Together with a great variety of
FANCY ARTICLES,
Especially adapted for holiday presents, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices. 12 6 1m
SENSIBLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
Initial Paper in Fancy Box,
FINE WRITING DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS, INKSTANDS,
PAPETRIES, GOLD PENS,
CARVED WALNUT BRACKETS,
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS.
Before buying elsewhere call at
CHALLEN'S,
STATIONER, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER.
12 13 3t No. 1305 CHESNUT Street.

WE PROPOSE TO FOLLOW UP
THE GIGANTIC SALE
Which we have inaugurated, until we have SOLD OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK of
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING
NOW IN OUR OAK HALL BUILDINGS.
WE WILL MAKE A LOSS ON THIS STOCK rather than carry it over to next season, and with a view to a SPEEDY DISPOSAL of it, we have MARKED DOWN all the prices to a figure so low that this is
UNQUESTIONABLY THE TIME FOR
GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
WE OFFER
A SUIT AND OVERCOAT AT THE PRICE FORMERLY CHARGED FOR A SUIT ALONE.
AN OVERCOAT AT THE ORDINARY SELLING PRICE OF A SACK.
A SUIT AT THE PRICE USUALLY ASKED FOR A COAT.
PANTS AND VESTS AT THE REGULAR PRICE OF PANTS ONLY.
TWO BOYS' SUITS AT WHAT ONE ORDINARILY BRINGS.
PIECE GOODS MADE UP INTO GARMENTS AT FROM ONE TO SIX DOLLARS UNDER OUR REGULAR RATES FOR EACH ARTICLE.
And Everything Else at a Like Reduction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
We have opened this day the finest stock we have ever offered of
Vienna Fancy Goods,
Travelling and Hand Bags,
Shawl Straps, Etc.,
Memorandum and Pocket Books,
Cigar and Card Cases.
Silk and Leather Fans,
Glove and Ridk. Boxes,
Jewel Caskets and Dressing Cases,
Thermometers, Inkstands, Etc.
We have also received a superb assortment of of elegant
English Cut Glass and Plate,
COMPRISING
Fruit Stands,
Dessert Sets,
Biscuit Boxes,
Ice Pails, Etc. Etc.
We have endeavored in procuring our assortment of SILVER AND PLATED WARE, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and other JEWELRY and BIJOUTERIE of all descriptions, to suit the taste of the most careful buyers.
OPEN EVERY EVENING
TILL 9 O'CLOCK.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,
12 15 2trp PHILADELPHIA.

UMBRELLAS, ETC.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EVERY VARIETY OF
Silk,
Alpaca, and
Gingham
UMBRELLAS,
WITH IVORY, PIMENTO, AND PARTRIDGE HANDLES,
FOR SALE BY
WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET Street,
12 14 10t4p PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,
Invite examination of their EXTRA FINE STOCK of
Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons,
Citron, Orange Peel, Lemon Peel,
Currants, Lady Apples,
Glace Apricots, Cherries,
Glace Figs, Pears,
Bellefleur Apples, Sweet Cider,
Prunes, English Walnuts. [11 10 thstu2mrp
Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, etc. etc. etc.
SPANISH OLIVES.
FINEST QUALITY OF THE NEW CROP
For sale by the gallon by
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH
12 8 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.
CHOICE NEW YORK BELLFLOWER APPLES.
NEW PAPER SHELL ALMONDS.
FINE ALMERIA GRAPES, in splendid order.
SELECTED ERBEILI FIGS IN LAYERS, 2 lb. boxes.
FINEST DEHESA LAYER RAISINS, in boxes, half boxes and quarters.
JORDAN'S NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT, in quarter bbls. and small packages.
NEW CROP SULTANA RAISINS, CURRANTS AND CITRON.
WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
Choice White Almeria Grapes,
In one-eighth kegs—own importation.
CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,
PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Etc. Etc.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.
1020. 1020.
PRESENTS! PRESENTS!
AT REUKAUFF'S
ART GALLERY AND LOOKING-GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET,
French and German Carved Goods. Imported and American Pictures innumerable. [12 13 12trp
1020. 1020.

GAS FIXTURES.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
11 15 2mop CORNELIUS & SONS
JUST RECEIVED,
A large assortment of
ELEGANT PORCELAIN SHADES
AT LOW PRICES.
READING LIGHTS,
DROP LIGHTS,
DECORATED SEVRES SHADES, ETC.
BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
11 1 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PLATED WARE.
Special Announcement
For the Holidays.
ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MEAD & ROBBINS
Invite special attention to their immense stock of
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
Selected for Holiday sales.
Tea Sets,
Triple Plate, Hard Metal Silver Soldered, from to $75 per set.
Sets as low as $20, and a full stock of goods of every description in
Silver-Plated Ware Suitable for Holiday Presents.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
10 8 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

THE FAILURE OF MODERN TRAGEDY ON THE STAGE.

From the London Saturday Review.

That the tragedies of modern poets, when produced on the stage, fail to excite the sympathies of the audience—that even the best are received with dissatisfaction, not only by the many, but perhaps in a still greater degree by the few—is now almost among the platitudes of criticism. The fact is recognized, but there is still disagreement with regard to its cause.

No doubt—to mention one among the many causes of the fact—a deeper appreciation of the more subtle beauties of poetry has grown among us, and with it an always increasing demand that none of these beauties shall be lost in the representation. We desire to see the conclusions at which we ourselves have arrived through careful study confirmed in the actor's conception and execution of his part; or, if there is some character in the piece which we in our reading have felt ourselves unable to grasp completely, we expect that the actor will throw a stronger light upon it, and help us to understand it better. That such expectations are in general disappointed, most of us have learnt by experience. One or two characters may, it is possible, realize our wishes; we may find our ideal in the actor's representation; we may learn something that will enlarge our ideal or give us a better in its place. It is seldom that even the most skilful actors satisfy us entirely; but they often provide us with useful suggestions, and direct our attention to what may otherwise have escaped our notice; and we will grant that, when we see a great tragedy performed by a good company, we are pleased on the whole with one or two of the characters. This, however, is the utmost that we can reasonably expect; at the best, the greater part of the play will be mangled by gaucherie and ignorance; and we shall return home saying, as we and others may often have said before, that the best stage for a great play is the reader's own mind. His conception may be sadly inadequate, but there is at any rate more harmony and completeness in it than he can hope to find in a theatrical representation.

This may in part explain the fact that few thoughtful men witness tragedy on the modern English stage with unmixed enjoyment. But the reasoning applies no less to the plays of Shakespeare than to the plays of more modern poets. Shakespeare is still produced with some success—with only partial success, it is true, but with greater success than the best plays of our later poets. We want some theory which will account for the complete failure on the stage of works like Mr. Browning's *Blot in the 'Scutcheon* and *Strafford*. That the fault, if there be any fault, is not entirely on the side of the public is sufficiently evident, since it does not altogether refuse a hearing to Shakespeare. Let us consider what there is in such plays which distinguishes them from the Elizabethan drama, and prevents them from gaining the public ear at all.

The question has often been debated; and it has often been settled by an appeal to that most dangerous and fallacious of canons, "poetical inspiration of the highest order is impossible in an age of criticism." When the first unconscious efforts of genius have ceased, we are told, man begins to analyze that which he has accomplished; and the principle that prompts him to analyze once within him, he can no longer create—poetry in the most elevated sense of the word is at an end. The poet will no longer write what will awaken the sympathies of his fellow-men, educated and uneducated alike. The vigorous simplicity and unclouded truth which characterize the earliest poetry, and which every one can appreciate, have gone from among us. We shall still have poets; but they will not do more than write each for a more or less limited circle of readers, whereas the first poets wrote for the whole of humanity. This last statement is true. It is true that later poetry is less universal, in one sense of the word, than that which precedes it. The kind of universality or generality which arises from a comparative simplicity in the environment of the poet and his public, and which we find in the oldest poetry of the world, is generally lost as poetry continues its advance through higher stages of development. The arts diverge more and more from one another; they become more and more specialized; and as they increase in speciality, they proceed further from the kind of generality that we have mentioned, always however approaching another and higher kind of generality. The progress is from that universality which arises from the fact that the world in which the artist moves is still to a great degree homogeneous, to a knowledge of the infinite universal relations which determine and constitute the individual. How this bears upon the question of the failure of modern tragedies we shall see presently. It will be sufficient to remark here that the advance of the poetical art in the direction of greater speciality is not a matter of reproach: and, further, if it be so, that the growth of criticism is not to blame. The age of Shakespeare is in fact by no means marked by the absence of criticism. Its principles were indeed less clearly understood than they are in the present day, but the spirit of analysis—and this is what the reasoners of whom we have spoken declare to be inimical to true poetry—was already in existence. The truth is that criticism is always attendant upon, and correlative to, artistic production. The earliest efforts are undoubtedly on the side of the artist, because there must be something to criticise before criticism is possible; but when criticism has once come into being, its development is on the whole parallel with that of the other arts. False canons of criticism may for a time arrest the progress of art, but there is no essential antagonism between criticism on the one side and poetry, painting, and music on the other; it is in general not only beneficial, but necessary.

It may be urged, on the other hand, that the greatest poets have always shown the greatest disregard for the laws laid down by critics. Whatever there is of truth in this, it may be remarked, applies as well to Shelley and Mr. Browning as to Shakespeare and his contemporaries. But the circumstance is not to be attributed to any irreconcilable feud between them and criticism as such. Creative genius has so often been united with great critical power in the same mind—we need not multiply instances; it will be sufficient to mention the names of Goethe, Lessing, and Coleridge—that it seems probable that the disagreement between great poets and their critics arises not from a necessary opposition between them, but from the fact that the former understand the true laws of criticism better than the professed critics themselves. The principles of criticism are obtained inductively, by an examination of the best existing works of art, of all countries and all ages. They are only provisional; they are false if they will not admit of modification and extension. When a genius arises, sending forth into the world new works of art, we have new instances which must be included within our generalizations. It becomes necessary to amplify them. This work is often done by the poets themselves, sometimes by critics who are not poets. Very frequently, however, the critics refuse admission to the new cases, and there is war between the poets and the critics. The frequency of the last phenomenon has given rise to the notion that war is the only natural relation between them.

Since, then, the rise of the critical spirit is not to bear the blame of the failure of modern tragedies on the stage, where are we to look for the true cause? It has already been hinted that the theory of development by continual differentiation will throw some light upon the question. Mr. Herbert Spencer has applied the theory to the early history of the fine arts in Greece. He has shown how poetry, music, and dancing flow from a common source—the monotonous chant accompanied by rude instruments to which in the earliest times men marched in procession to the altars of their gods; how they gradually became distinct, and received each a separate and parallel development, not, however, without acting and reacting upon one another continually: how poetry, having reached the comparatively high development which we find in the Odyssey, began itself to diverge in different directions, and how in this way lyrical poetry and the drama, both of which were potentially contained in the epic, obtained both an independent existence.

We see this principle at work throughout the history of art, if at least we do not confine our attention to short periods, but regard its development in any degree as a whole. If we compare, for instance, the English literature of the Elizabethan era with that of the nineteenth century, and more especially that portion of our literature which may be fairly comprehended under the drama, we shall see that many things, of which hitherto no adequate explanation has been given, may be explained as natural results of the law of progress. Shakespeare and the other dramatists of his time advance far beyond their predecessors in extending the range of dramatic writing. We find in their works that the distinction between tragedy and comedy has been established; most of the conventional characters which are repeated in the moral plays with little variation have been thrown aside; real characters, drawn from the experience of life, have in general taken the place of the devils and the virtues and the vices of earlier poets; art has separated itself from religion and morality, to which in former times it was intended to be entirely subservient. There has been a marked progress from the general to the special; from abstractions, in which experience is vaguely summed up, to pictures of actual men and women of decided individuality. Still, however, the drama is sufficiently narrow to be almost completely within the scope of one great poet. The field occupied by Shakespeare appears to us to be of immense extent. He seems to have been conversant with every phase of human feeling. And no doubt the wonder and admiration with which we regard him is in a great measure just. But we must not forget that we are apt often to attribute to Shakespeare that which is in reality a modern interpretation of what he wrote; we are apt to consider that to have existed actually in his thoughts which can only really be said to have existed there potentially; his writings contain indeed the germs of much of our nineteenth century thought, but we require to be reminded that they were as yet only germs, that they had not the full meaning for Shakespeare and his contemporaries that they possess now for us. We must remember also that the range of Shakespeare's plays is almost co-extensive with that of the whole dramatic art of his age; it can hardly be said that any important species of it which we find in the writings of his contemporaries in England is altogether outside of his.

Turning to the dramatic productions of our own time, we see at once how vast a progress in speciality has taken place. It is no longer possible for man—it would be impossible even for a second Shakespeare—to cover the ground that the drama has now appropriated to itself. Setting aside the novel with its many varieties—the historical novel, the novel of society high and low, the political novel, the religious novel, and the rest, all of which may be regarded as in a great degree developments to be traced in their origin to the Elizabethan drama—we have not only tragedies, melodramas, comedies of many kinds, farces, burlesques, extravaganzas, written for representation upon the stage, but we have also writings essentially dramatic but not intended for production at all—such, for example as Shelley's "Prometheus, Landor's "Imaginary Conversations" and "Acts and Scenes," and Mr. Browning's Dramatic Lyrics, which are, as he says, "though often lyric in expression, always dramatic in principle, being] so many utterances of so many imaginary persons, not mine."

It is true that our literature has not had an isolated development. Many ideas and many forms of expression have come to us from distant ages and from different countries. Greece, Italy, France, and Germany have all done something to modify our art, giving us new matter to assimilate, new methods to imitate, alien laws of criticism to amplify and determine our own. Examples are scarcely wanted to show how deeply the ever-increasing desire to understand and imitate early or foreign modes of thought has influenced the writings of our modern English poets. Mr. Matthew Arnold, by insisting on Greek ideas of beauty; Mr. Rossetti, by directing our attention to early Italian art; Mr. Swinburne, with his admiration for the poetry of Mr. Browning, who says:—

> "Open my heart and you will see
> Graved inside of it, 'Italy.'
> Such lovers old are I and she;"

all of these have tended to increase, by the introduction of foreign elements, this development of English poetry by differentiation, and to lay the foundation for a more rapid development of the same in in the future.

However we may attempt to account for it, the fact is obvious. The versatility which astonishes us in the men of the Renaissance is no longer in the same sense and in the same degree possible. Leonardo da Vinci, who seemed in his age to be master of all arts and all sciences, could not in the nineteenth century be a master in more than one or two. The modern poet, if he would be successful, must be content to confine his energies within a comparatively limited field; he will listen with sympathy to the half-melancholy, half-exulting words of Mr Browning:—

> I shall never, in the years remaining,
> Paint you pictures, no, nor carve you statues,
> Make you music that should all express me;
> So it seems: I stand on my attainment.
> This, of verse alone, one life allows me;
> Verse and nothing else have I to give you,
> Other heights in other lives, God willing.

And he will be satisfied with the share that is given him in the development of what in its entirety is so vast. If we turn now to the stage, we find that the histrionic art has had a development far inferior to that of the drama. We have indeed transformed the theatre itself into something very different from the rude building in which the plays of Shakespeare were at first acted. There has been a great improvement in scenery, in dresses, in the whole of the paraphernalia of the stage. But in the acting we have made but little progress. We have perhaps got rid in some measure of the stiff declamation of earlier actors; we expect that women shall undertake the female parts; but we cannot be said on the whole to have added much to what is expressed or implied in "Hamlet's" advice to the players. The inference is clear. The English drama has grown too wide to bear any longer throughout a direct reference to the stage. Our best tragedies—in which the poet interprets to us the most subtle and delicate phenomena of human nature—are now either not written for the stage at all, or, if written for the stage and produced upon it, are in most cases complete failures. Our great poets have, as we have said, so specialized their energies that they must necessarily write only, or at any rate in the first place, for the few. The stage, on the other nand, requires that which shall especially appeal to the many. And so it seems that the stage has ceased to be an adequate exponent of the highest kinds of dramatic poetry, the cause being, not that the drama has deteriorated, but that its development has been more rapid than that of the histrionic art.

FINANCIAL.

THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED, AS WELL AS MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds,

Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9% per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 WALL Street, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
BARKER BROS. & CO.,
KURTZ & HOWARD,
BOWEN & FOX,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
THOS. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
GLENDENNING, DAVIS & CO.,
C. D'INVILLIERS,
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained. 12 1 24§

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 25 LADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

ELLIOTT & BURN

BANKERS

No. 102 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge, or parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26§

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

8 26§ PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26§

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST

For the convenience of investors these Bonds issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

8 5 PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,

E. W. Clark & Co.,

W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,

C. & H. Borie. 12 1 1m*

530 530

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

KURTZ & HOWARD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 32 South THIRD Street.

STOCKS, BONDS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Government Bonds, Gold, Silver, and City Warrants dealt in. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

Commercial paper negotiated 11 21 mthlm

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.* PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Coneston Ticking, etc., No. 125 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 28 6

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, December 16, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 15.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, December 17 at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, December 17.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, December 13, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, December 20.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Dec. 24, at 7 A. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 9 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 31, at 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 138 S. WHARVES and Pier 14 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 3 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAK STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 99 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTE

AMUSING CHILDREN.

As the cold weather advances, and the little ones are obliged more and more to seek amusement in-doors, the mother looks around for ample sources of entertainment to keep the busy fingers employed, yet out of mischief. If she can have her family room in perfect order, with four or five children playing round and happy all the time, she is a very remarkable woman, and the secret of her management would be worth knowing. It seems to be necessary, in order to keep the tempers of the little ones unruffled, that chairs should stand upside down, toys be scattered hither and yon, and offerings continually made to the Goddess of Disorder or laid on the shrine of chaos. The smashing of cups, plates, window-panes, playthings, lamps, and dolls heads is also essential to their perfect felicity. Allowance should be made for all these things just as is made for their growth when new clothes are cut out for them. One corner of the sitting-room or kitchen should be given up to the children, where they may have liberty to do everything not absolutely sinful. A peck of clean sand in a tight box, with a funnel and tin cups, is capable of giving some children a great deal of pleasure. Hammer and tacks, with a bar of soap instead of wood, are also good things for boys. An ounce of particolored beads, doled out a few at a time, with needle and thread to string them, will amuse most little girls or boys for many hours. Slate and pencil, or paper and pencil, with a set of cheap drawing cards for models, are very fascinating to children four or five years old. A set of building blocks, costing from one to three dollars, is an excellent investment for a bevy of juveniles.

Investment of some sort there must be, if peace and quiet are to be preserved, either of money in the purchase of toys, or of time in making them, or, greater than all, of patience and good temper in bearing the penalties that the parent must suffer who makes no adequate provision for keeping idle hands out of the mischief Satan will surely find for them to do. Dolls, tea sets, hobby-horses, picture-books—these are as indispensable in the nursery as are milk, cribs, and flannels. There must also be a due proportion of finger-marks on the doors, thumps on little heads, scratches and bruises on little bodies to make up the perfect round of child-life.

The mother may fancy that she will be happier when her boys and girls are grown from under her constant watchfulness; but the general testimony is that the period of playthings, of measles and whooping-cough, of walking-stick horses and tongues and poker ponies, is happiest for the mother and often for the child. When her offspring are all about her, their noise may distract, their incessant wants weary the mother; but she does not worry over them as when, later in life, they go she knows not where, and they do she knows not what. It is best, therefore, to enjoy the period of infancy and childhood as it passes, numbering only its joys and forgetting its annoyances, smoothing rugged paths for tender feet and helping young hearts to choose the good, and growing minds to seek and love true wisdom.

THE SNAKES OF INDIA.—There are in India, writes a London *Times* correspondent, two causes of death very little understood in England. I mean death on the river, and from snake bites; and in India death lurks in scenes of beauty—in the one case the jungle, a thick, matted, and tangled maze of green, with bamboo villages bedded in it, and paths that to a European would seem impenetrable; and in the other case the river, which, when seen at night with the moon's rays glimmering through the dark trees on the dark water, and with the boatmen's song now near and now dying away in the distance, as the boats are drifted down by the current at a race-horse speed, forms a scene of marvellous beauty.

Around every village there is a living poison, yet the native adult or child lies down on the floor of his cottage and there is bitten and dies, no skill of man having yet discovered a sovereign remedy for some snake bites, though all sorts of specifics are recommended and tried. The latest "cure" that I have heard of is "a spirituous solution of the gall" of the serpent cobra; but that, too, seems to have failed in all hands but those of the discoverer—if it succeeded in his; and still the specific is to come. Last yesr, in the northwestern provinces alone, there died from snake bites 606 persons, and 1302 were drowned—murdered in some instances beyond all question, but in most killed from sheer indolence or carelessness—as, for instance, in the case of boatmen by tying up the helm, sleeping and running into something, and so going to the bottom of the river, perhaps in company with the something run into."

TOBACCO FOR THE WOUNDED.—There is no deprivation which the habitual, although not excessive, smoker feels so much as the loss of tobacco; and soldiers of all nations, especially of the French and German nations, smoke it. It was a standing injunction of the first Napoleon that his troops should have tobacco, and they found it of the greatest advantage in the retreat from Moscow. The soldier, wearied with long marches and uncertain rest, obtaining his food how and when he can, with his nervous system always in a state of tension from the dangers and excitement he encounters, finds that his cigars or pipe enable him to sustain hunger or fatigue with comparative equanimity. Explain it as we may, this is physiologically true; and medical officers, who would not be sorry to see the issue of a "spirit ration" discontinued, are compelled to allow that the moderate use of tobacco by soldiers in the field has several advantages. For the wounded it is probable that tobacco has slight anodyne and narcotic properties that enable the sufferer to sustain pain better during the day and obtain sleep during the night.

CASTLES.—Types of architecture have sometimes a curious connection with epochs in history. The castle was essentially the device of the Norman. It has been remarked that it united three functions generally separated. It was a fortress, a prison, and a domestic dwelling-house—not merely a place where a garrison ate and slept, but a luxurious mansion according to the available luxury of the day. These buildings were thus peculiar to the countries swept by Norman power, or inhabited by kindred populations taking their habits from the Normans. Pasquier tells us that the reason for saying in derision of a boastful fellow that he has a *chateau en Espagne*, is because there are no chateaus in Espagne. The country was in the hands of the Moors when the Normans were consolidating their influence over the rest of Europe. The date when this influence began in each district, whether by invasion or otherwise, coincides curiously with that of the style of castle-building. England's oldest castles are the round-arched Norman of the Conqueror's period. Those of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales go back no further than Edward I.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The telegraph has brought us the information that the Russian army is hereafter to be recruited on the Prussian plan. At present the Russian military organization is the exact opposite in all essential particulars to that of Prussia. The change now announced involves therefore a complete reversal of the existing system. At this moment, however, we are concerned rather with the system as it is than with the system of the future. In the event of a war, it is the existing Russian army, and not a Prussianized Russian army which would take the field.

The Russian army is recruited partly by conscription, partly by selection, partly by voluntary enlistment, partly by irregular levies. The latter mode of recruiting is in vogue among the Cossacks and the inhabitants of the Caucasus; in Finland, the enlistment is all by voluntary engagements; in Poland by conscription; in Russia itself by ballot and selection. An annual levy is ordered, by Imperial ukase, to the extent generally of about 4 per 1000 on the whole male population; which would yield about 100,000 men. In troublous times the proportion is greatly increased; and during the Crimean war it rose as high as 51 recruits per 1000. The exemptions are very numerous. Thus, all nobles are exempt; the clergy, "notable" merchants, natives of Siberia, some religious sects, persons who are decorated with certain orders and distinctions, and others. The Cossacks and the inhabitants of the Caucasus, also, who furnish irregular troops, are not liable to the conscription. Then a number of trades and professions may claim temporary exemption, such as Government servants, lawyers, medical men, engineers, architects, schoolmasters, professors, etc. It is permitted to a conscript to find a substitute either in the form of another recruit, or by the payment of a certain sum of money in excess of what the Government would have to pay to obtain a "voluntary" recruit. When a levy has been decided upon, each commune is charged to produce a certain quota of recruits—this number being calculated on the basis of the last census, and without reference to the number of permanent or temporary exemptions. In Russia proper the recruits are taken by ballot from all classes of each commune, except the class known as "peasants of the Imperial domain," from which the recruits are taken by selection, the largest families of males being made to furnish the greatest number of recruits. The limits of enlistment are from twenty-one to thirty-years of age; the minimum height is about five feet one inch. In Poland the conscription is universally enforced upon all males between twenty and thirty years of age, with the exception of those enumerated in a table of exemptions. In Finland all persons between seventeen and forty may enlist, the enlistment being purely voluntary. A recruit may also fix the duration of his service at from 3 to 12 years. Those who do not exercise this discretion serve six years. The Russian conscript or selected recruit is liable for fifteen years, of which twelve are with the colors and three on furlough. But, in peace time, it is generally thought sufficient to keep the soldier eight years with the colors, the balance being spent on furlough. Thus, it will be observed, there is in Russia no reserve army at all, in the Prussian sense of the word. Re-engaged soldiers receive a medal and a chevron as a distinction; with extra pay, which is further increased at the end of the first three years of re-engaged service. It is obvious that such a system as the above must be an enormous drain upon the resources of the country, and it is not surprising that the Prussian system is about to be substituted.

UNDER-CURRENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—It has long been known that a current is constantly flowing into the Mediterranean from the Black Sea and from the Atlantic, besides the numerous rivers pouring in always abundantly, and the question has often been asked:—How is it that the great Midland sea does not become over-full? The answer is:—Because, while a surface-stream flows in through the Strait of Gibraltar, a stream, deep down, is constantly flowing out; and the existence of this under-current is said to have been proved by a captain, who sunk a basket of stones, by a rope, to a considerable depth, where, being acted upon by the strong stream, it towed the boat out against the surface-current. Nevertheless, the existence of the under-current has been often questioned. Dr. Carpenter, however, who has recently returned from a dredging-cruise in the Mediterranean, states that he took much pains to investigate this question, and that in a short time he will publish an account of the operations by which he ascertained that the outflowing under-current does really exist.

—The Providence *Journal* is authority for the statement that Ida Lewis has benefited not one single cent by the generosity of the late George Peabody.

—The Southern papers have not yet ceased to speak about the good health of Jefferson Davis. He has lately been amusing himself by delivering addresses to Sunday-school children.

—Some short time since a gang of ruffians were surprised while holding high carnival in one of the vaults of the old cemetery near Troy. They had furnished the interior, hung pictures, and had a cooking-stove in full blast.

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL,

Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.

LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 25; Stove, $7 50; Nut, $6 25.

SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6 50; Stove, $6 75; Nut, $5 25.

SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6 50; Stove, $6 75; Nut, $5 75.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,

Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [8 20 rptf

Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,

Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

$4 75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL, at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rptf

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF All numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:20 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:45, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:20 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS,

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.* Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3 00

" " " " Long Branch... 2 50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:25 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:38 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,

10 5 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom....	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way	P. M.		P. M.
Train.....	12:30	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Potts'e W.	
Pottstown Accomm.	4:00	Train.....	4:30
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:00
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	Harrisb'g, Pottsville,	
To Reading.....	8:00	and Allentown Ac.	9:10
	P. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Pottsville.....	3:15	From Pottsville.....	12:35
			P. M.
		From Reading.....	7:45

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:20 a. m., 12:20 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:20 a. m. 12:20 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:20 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:35 and 10:00 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. m.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:30 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:20 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 a. m.; 1, 4:30, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 10:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:30 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:50, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:20, 11 a. m.; 1:20, 3, 4:50, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:20, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:20, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:20, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:35, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:20, 5, 6:45, 8:20, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:20 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:20 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:45 a. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:00 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 21, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15 and 6:20 and 8:10 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:25 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 6:35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.

Abington at 2:30, 6:05, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Nov. 21, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, December 5, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia - 9:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport - 7:35 A. M.
" arrives at Erie - - 7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia 12:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport - 8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie - 7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia - 9:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport 6:35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven 7:00 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie - - - 9:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport - 10:05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie - - 9:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport 5:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven - 8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport 9:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport 12:35 A. M.
" " Milton - - 1:50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 and 10:25 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:38 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays at 6:49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:01 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:55 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:40 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M. & 6:50 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:00 Noon.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870,

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:35, 4:45, and 6:35 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M.,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANTIQUARIAN.

The Annual Meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society—Officers for the Ensuing Year.

At the annual meeting of this society, held recently, the President, Hon. Eli K. Price, in the chair, the usual routine of business was gone through with. In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, a number of letters were read by Mr. McElroy, the most of them being in acknowledgment of the receipt of copies of Mr. Hart's discourse on the life and services of the late Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, of New York, delivered before the society in May last, and which has lately been printed and distributed among the members.

A large number of valuable donations to the library were announced, including a "History of the Preble Family in America," by Commodore George Henry Preble, of the United States Navy, of which only one hundred and twenty-five copies were printed, and "The Lineage of the Lloyd and Carpenter Family," by Charles Perrin Smith, a beautiful quarto, also of limited edition. Both of these works were presented by their respective authors, and are very valuable contributions to local and family history.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer of the society, briefly addressed the meeting relative to the demise of its corresponding member, the Rev. Dr. Ballard, of Brunswick, Me., who died suddenly of heart disease November 14th, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in the death of our late corresponent, the Rev. Edward Ballard, D. D., of Brunswick, Maine, this society experiences the loss of one of its most valued members, whose labors in the fields of American history and philology place him among the foremost promoters of those studies which it is the object of this society to cultivate.

On the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Hart stated that he would read a memoir of Dr. Ballard at a future meeting.

Mr. W. P. Chandler read an interesting account of the "Queen Anne Farthings," and Mr. Jenks exhibited some fine gold and silver coins, which were examined with great interest by the members present.

This being the appointed time for the annual election of officers and committees to serve during the year 1871, Mr. Duane, from the Committee on Nominations, reported the following ticket, which was unanimously elected and the society adjourned:—

President—Eli K. Price.

Vice-Presidents—William P. Chandler, William S. Vaux, William Duane, and John Farnum.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—Maine, Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Brunswick; New Hampshire, Hon. James W. Patterson, of Hanover; Massachusetts; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston; Rhode Island, Hon. William Beach Lawrence, of Newport; Connecticut, J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq., of Hartford; New York, J. Carson Brevoort, Esq., of Brooklyn; New Jersey, Hon. William A. Whitehead, of Newark; Maryland, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore; District of Columbia, Professor Joseph Henry, of Washington; Wisconsin, Hon. Increase A. Lapham, of Milwaukee; California, Right Rev. William Ingraham Kip, D. D., of San Francisco.

Corresponding Secretary—Henry Phillips, Jr.

Recording Secretary—W. Grier Hibler.

Treasurer—Thomas E. McElroy.

Historiographer—Charles Henry Hart.

Curator of Numismatics—Alfred B. Taylor.

Curator of Antiquities—Daniel G. Brinton, M. D.

Librarian—William T. Taylor, M. D.

Committee on Hall—W. Grier Hibler, Samuel L. Smedley, and William J. Jenks.

Committee on Library—Bloomfield H. Moore, William J. Vaux, and William T. Taylor, M. D.

Committee on Publication—Samuel C. Perkins, Louis A. Godey, and Henry Flanders.

Committee on Finance—William Duane, Henry Ducommun, and Thomas E. McElroy.

Committee on Numismatics—Henry Phillips, Jr., A. D. Hepburn, and Alfred B. Taylor.

Committee on Antiquities—J. Aitken Meigs, M. D., Joseph A. Clay, and Daniel G. Brinton, M. D.

Committee on Genealogy—Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, Henry E. Keene, and Charles Henry Hart.

Committee on Autographs—J. Grier Ralston, D. D., Alfred B. Taylor, and Robert C. Davis.

JOTTINGS.—The Bank Clerks' Beneficial Association numbers 173 members. It is in a flourishing condition.

—The canals are still open.

—The Columbus officials went home last night.

—Belmont Mansion has been closed for the season.

—When is Cadwallader street to be opened?

—The station houses in the outer districts are yet to be visited by the Police Committee of Councils.

—The public squares are still open. This time last year they were closed.

—Dunn, the witness in the Hanlon trial, is at liberty. He promises to reform.

—The French Fair was well attended this morning.

—Fairmount Water Works were a decided object of interest to the Columbus officials.

—The Landsdowne drive in Fairmount Park is being macadamized.

—The immense rock on the east bank of the Schuylkill, above Girard avenue, is being tunnelled.

—The work of repairing Broad street is about to commence. The omnibus line has ceased running in consequence.

—The Republican bolters will be given another opportunity this afternoon, when the fire bill comes up in Common Council.

—The question of establishing in this city a Presbyterian hospital is now being considered by the newly organized Presbyterian League.

—The corporators of the Institution for the Instruction of the Blind hold their annual meeting this afternoon.

—The old style of butter gouging with the thumb nail has become unpopular. A penknife is now tendered by the vender.

—An order has been issued prohibiting officers, unless they have a prisoner, attending the Central Station hearings.

—An effort is being made to rid the residents along South Second street of the shinners and hucksters who occupy the sidewalks on market days.

—A female child, two months old, was found last night in the yard of Mr. Smith's residence, Swain street, above Sixteenth. The little one was sent to the Almshouse.

—The old Ashland House, Arch street, above Seventh, which has recently been renovated, is about to pass into the charge of Mr. Henry Kanaga, of the Girard House.

—In the way of drinking our Quaker friends set a laudable example. To a wedding at the American Hotel by Friends' ceremony this morning the bar-keepers were directed to furnish thirty-five separate and distinct tumblers of lemonade.

THE FRENCH BAZAAR.—The French Bazaar was opened last night at Concert Hall with much *eclat*, Mayor Fox making an appropriate speech and and Carl Sentz's orchestra furnishing some excellent music. In the decoration of the room and in the arrangements of the various tables much taste has been displayed, and the object for which the fair is being held is prominently kept before the visitor. The ladies who have interested themselves have labored earnestly to make the bazaar a success, and they have secured valuable co-operation, so that they are able to offer unusual attractions that should secure for it the favorable notice of our citizens independently of the merits of its object. We sincerely hope that the liberal-hearted people of Philadelphia will visit the French Bazaar and spend their money freely, no matter to which side their sympathies may be given in the contest between France and Germany. The proceeds of the bazaar will be devoted to the relief of the sick, wounded, and suffering; and such have claims upon the charitable that are entirely distinct from national or political considerations. If any distinction is made by Americans in such a matter, it perhaps ought to be in favor of the French, who are the most in need of assistance, and in their present hour of defeat and humiliation are the least able to care for their sick and wounded in a proper manner. We are sure that whatever assistance may be sent from this country will be gratefully received by the French, and will tend to more than ever keep alive the good feeling that has always existed between France and the United States. Other cities will undoubtedly endeavor to make their contributions as large as possible, and we hope that Philadelphia will not be found behindhand in the good work, but that there will be such an interest manifested in the bazaar now being held at Concert Hall as to make it a brilliant pecuniary success.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This movement meets with great encouragement, and promises speedy results. About one hundred of the ladies of the city met yesterday at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the President, Rev. Mrs. Kennard, appointed committees to organize the good work immediately. The first step will be to secure a property and establish a boarding house for young wome. All who desire to take an active interest in this noble work can send their names and residences to Mrs. S. S. Kennard, No. 720 N. Broad street.

LARCENY OF WOOL.—Last night two men, named John Clark and Charles McIlhenny, were arrested by Delaware Harbor Policemen English and Campbell upon the charge of the larceny of two bags of wool from a store at Delaware avenue and Market street. The prisoners were taken into custody as they were going aboard a ferry-boat for Camden. They had a hearing before Alderman Godbou and were committed for trial.

PROPOSED NEW HALL.—The lodge of Knights of Pythias at Bustleton contemplate erecting a hall at that place. Last evening a concert was held in Eastleton to add the fund for that purpose, and it proved to be a grand success.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Its Status in 1870, as Compared with the Previous Year.

In the following table is given an official exhibit of the merchant marine of the Port of Philadelphia on June 30, 1870, as compared with the corresponding date of the previous year:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Sailing vessels	829	191,437
Steam vessels	245	50,637
Unrigged vessels	1330	137,995
Total, June 30, 1870	2464	290,069
" " 1869	1637	210,777
Increase	827	79,292
Temporary documented tonnage, June 30, 1870	107	36,207

SPLENDID GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS.—W. G. Perry, No. 728 Arch street, has opened a fine, large, and varied stock of useful and fancy articles at his store, suitable for holiday presents. His stock embraces every article in his peculiar line of business. His fine French and English stationery cannot be excelled. A fine assortment of chromos is offered for sale which it will be necessary to close out before the first of the year to make room for extensive alterations. His store is daily crowded with visitors who are attracted by his magnificent array of goods. To meet the great demand fresh supplies are constantly being received, which are added to as these are disposed of. Mr. Perry is a live man of business, and those who once purchase from him rarely fail to call a second time. Call upon him early, so that you can make a good selection from his extensive stock.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 7 o'clock this morning Caroline Paul, aged fifty years, attempted suicide by cutting her throat with a butcher's knife She was found in the alley-way of a residence on Fifth street, below Race. Her husband kept a basket-store on Race street, below Second. His trade not prospering, a constable sold him out. It is alleged that he then ran away. With her son, the wife found temporary shelter at the residence on Fifth street, below Race. To the wife the shock was too severe to be overcome, and she attempted suicide, as told above. She was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where she now lies in a very critical condition. She has a terrible gash in her throat.

THE POLICE LIEUTENANT HEARING.—This morning was the time fixed for a further hearing in the case of Lieutenant Errickson, charged with interfering with the New Jersey elections, but from some cause or other the parties failed to appear. It is a matter of great doubt whether the hearing will take place at all.

FOUND DROWNED.—This morning the body of Michael McCollum was found drowned in the Delaware at Race street wharf, Schuylkill. Deceased resided at No. 1730 Lombard street. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon the body.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 W Jer 7s...c.	47¼	8 sh Penna RR...	61⅜
$500 do.....c.	97⅜	12 do.....	61⅝
$2000 do.....	97	23 sh C & A R.b3.119	
$1000 City 6s, Old... c&p...	98⅛	50 sh Hestony'e...c.	16⅝
$1000 Tioga 7s.....	96	100 sh Read...s30.49 1-16	
$5000 Sch N 6s, 82, b5wn....	76⅛	300 do.....b5.	49⅛
100 sh N Y & Mid..	4⅞	300 do...le.b60.	49⅛
50 do.....	4⅝	300 do.....c.49 3-16	
23 sh Mech Bk...ls.	31	200 do.....is.	49⅛
20 sh Leh V R...c.		1000 do.....b60.	49⅛
d bill....	59⅛	600 do.....ls.	49⅛
400 sh Leh N.ls.b60.	34	200 do.....49 1-16	
100 do.....	33⅞	200 do...ls.b30.	49⅛
100 do...s60wn.	33⅛	100 do.....s30.	49
100 do.....b60.	34	200 do.....ls.b30.	49⅛
200 do.....b5.	33⅛	100 do 30d.baf5.49 1-16	
100 do.....b10.	33⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh Gold L...	86¾	20 sh Girard Bk.s5.	60
$500 do.....	87	100 sh Ph & E...b60.	27
$10000 Am Gold.....	111	100 do.....b5.	26⅞
150 sh Leh Nav..ls.	33⅛	110 do.....b60.	27
100 do.....b30.	33⅜	5 sh Penna R.....	61⅛
40 sh N Y & M.....	5	100 do.....	61¾
53 sh O C & A R.ls.	46¾	2 do.....	61⅝
65 sh C & Am R.b5.119			

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Jurors and Newspapers.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning Mr. Valentine called for trial the case of Henry S. Cassidy, charged with the forgery of a claim for prize money. This is the same case that was tried recently, in which Benjamin Smith was convicted of forging a claim in the name of Elizabeth Hansen, widow of Peter Hansen, a seaman in the United States Navy, said to have died in the service, but who was actually produced upon the stand and examined. Of course the jurors were asked if they had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, and many of them said they had from reading newspaper accounts of the trial of Smith. Judge Cadwalader reproved them, and said it was improper for jurors while attending court to read the court reports. Some of the jurors replied that the reports were made to be read, and they did not know that service as jurors deprived them of the right to read the daily journals. Besides, the papers contained nothing more than they heard in court. The regular venire was exhausted, and the Judge had to send the Marshal into the street to get talesmen.

Conviction.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

In the case of Patrick C. Martin, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Policeman Hugh Donahue, before reported, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WRITING-DESKS, INKSTANDS,
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES,
GOLD PENS, PEN HOLDERS,
BOXES OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES,
VISITING CARDS, PLAYING CARDS,
etc., etc., etc., at very low prices.

DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 intuthstSp

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.
WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,
11 22 tf 1 No. 727 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

AT RETAIL.

Grand Clearing Sale
OF
DRY GOODS,

Prior to making extensive alterations in the Store. Rare opportunities of securing GREAT BARGAINS adapted to the wants of Families, and substantial gifts for the HOLIDAYS. The entire Wholesale and Retail Stocks are combined, constituting the greatest concentration of BARGAINS in the better class of DRY GOODS ever offered in this city, and all marked down to such extremely low rates as will ensure rapid sales.

Strictly One Price.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,
No. 727 CHESNUT St.,
12 15 thstuff PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT,
RARE CHANCE,
STORE No. 856 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.
Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

FOURTH EDITION

THE CABINET IMBROGLIO.

Who will Succeed Boutwell?

The San Domingo Resolution.

Schurz Defines His Position.

News from the Plains.

Details of Indian Affairs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Troubles.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The rumored resignation of Secretary Boutwell is still the theme of discussion and speculation. To-day the Secretary observes a dignified silence, and refuses to satisfy the general curiosity which exists. His most intimate friends, however, seem to regard the rumor as well founded.

Chandler's San Domingo Resolution.

The Senate Commerce Committee considered to-day the resolution of Chandler authorizing the President to suspend relations with the Dominion of Canada. It was agreed upon and subsequently reported to the Senate.

Postal Telegraphy.

Mr. Hubbard, of Boston, made an argument to-day before the select committee on the postal telegraphy in reply to the speech of General Washburn in favor of postal telegraphy.

Senator Schurz Explains.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Senator Schurz' speech explanatory of his position in the late election in Missouri, drew together a large audience, but it has not made much of an impression on the Senate. He does not recede from any ground occupied by Gratz Brown and himself in the late canvass.

He denounces in severe terms Drake and those who opposed general amnesty. In the course of his speech he made several dings at the President and his attempt to control the politics of Missouri. He intends to maintain this fight within the limits of the Republican party.

Boutwell's Reported Resignation.

It is positively stated to-day by Senators who have visited the Treasury Department and had a conference with Boutwell that he sent his resignation to the President yesterday, and that it was accepted at once. The ground of the resignation is stated to be the appointment of Pleasanton as Commissioner against the earnest protest of Secretary Boutwell on account of unfitness for the place.

The Senate Military Committee

agreed to-day to extend the time for the law mustering officers out of the service from January till July next. It also agreed to the bill paying interest on money advanced by States to the Government during the war.

Executive Nominations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The President to-day nominated to the Senate Levi Hubbell to be Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin and Michael Shaughnessey Marshal of the Southern district of Mississippi.

Obituary.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Secretary Robeson to-day received a telegram announcing the death at Coopertown, N. Y., yesterday, of Rev. Charles Samuel Stewart, senior chaplain in the regular navy.

The Army Order

looked for with so much interest will not, it is thought, assign to duty any officers lower than the grade of captain, but another order will be issued at a later period embracing officers below that rank.

Denial of the Boutwell Story.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—It is positively said at the Execution Mansion that there is no truth whatever in the rumors of Mr. Boutwell's resignation, and it is also asserted that his relations with the President are, as heretofore, of a friendly character, both in their personal and official relations. As to one of the reasons for the alleged disagreement between them, namely, the nomination of General Pleasanton as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it is further said there was no dissent from any one in the Cabinet on that subject.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Revels gave notice of his intention to address the Senate upon the subject at an early day.

Mr. Buckingham, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with an amendment offered by Mr. Cameron, the bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to amend twelfth section of the Army Appropriation bill of last session, extending the time within which officers may be mustered out at their own request, from January 1 to July 1, 1871. Passed.

Mr. Stewart moved to take up his resolution calling for information concerning the expense of Western mail transportation, the Indian service, etc.

Mr. Sherman presumed the only object of the resolution was to show that the Pacific Railroad had largely diminished the cost of our Indian service, which was already a matter of notoriety. He objected to the resolution as involving an unusual amount of labor and expense on the part of the department clerical force without any adequate consideration in information.

Mr. Stewart's motion was then withdrawn for the present.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably, with merely verbal amendments, the bill introduced by him recently, authorizing the President, in his discretion, to suspend by proclamation, the operation of all laws allowing the privilege of bonded transportation to foreign merchandise consigned to Canada and Mexico, and also the privilege of navigating the waters of the United States accorded to Canadian vessels.

Mr. Chandler reported adversely the House bill constituting Jersey City a port of entry, and it was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Schurz took up the resolution offered yesterday by that Senator, declaring in favor of all political disqualifications being removed as soon as the imperative public necessity, which dictated their imposition, had ceased.

Mr. Schurz then delivered an address of unusual length, to which the Senate listened with marked attention, review of the history of the bill, reviewed the history of party divisions in Missouri, for which he said he and those who acted with him had been denounced as traitors to the Republican cause. The interference, at the solicitation of his colleague (Mr. Drake), of the National Executive, by which a State contest had acquired more than local interest, and the subsequent defeat of the President, with all his patronage, by the triumph of the very principles upon which he had been elected. The probabilities of the formation of a new party nucleus and the prospects of the reformers in the civil service and revenue were also referred to, commencing with an allusion to the resolution as the expression of a sentiment which had received an emphatic endorsement at the recent election in Missouri, and to an existing agreement between his colleague (Mr. Drake) and himself that his own speech should be made before the withdrawal of the former from the Senate, Mr. Schurz proceeded to show that the disfranchisement of persons engaged in the Rebellion was a temporary expedient, a measure of safety, rendered necessary by the new social condition in the South consequent upon the close of the war.

House of Representatives.

He read from Lord Mahon's history to show the barbarities inflicted following the Scotch rebellion of 1745, and to show that the Congress of the United States should not resort to that period to find a precedent for the bill. He declared himself very positive that there was something behind the bill, something covered up in the meal-tub. While people all over the country were looking for an act of amnesty, they were looking for bread and Congress offered them in this bill a stone. Instead being a bill to quiet suits in the South, it was rather a bill to foster and revive suits that are now dead.

Referring to the English act of amnesty of 1747, he remarked that although it was passed within two years of the restoration of peace, the loyalist historian, whom he quoted (Lord Mahon), characterized the exceptions in it as clogs. And now it was proposed, five years and a half after the close of the war, in a republic where amnesty comes from all the people and not from the crown, to clog with exceptions an act of amnesty. Who, he asked, was afraid that Jefferson Davis would come to Congress? The exclusion of men by classes would exclude the best brains and the best hearts in the South. The Republican party would gain nothing by it, as had been said by a Democrat yesterday (Mr. Mangum). The Republican party had lost by the course it had pursued. A little generosity exercised in proper time made friends, not enemies. It was so every where and with all people.

By excluding the classes proposed to be excepted Congress only made the men composing them deeper enemies, the sons of those men would be presented by them as candidates for offices instead of the fathers, as they would prove to be much more bitter than the fathers.

Mr. Lawrence opposed the bill as bad in form, and as wrong in some of its purposes, and if it became a law as pernicious in some of its consequences. Its title was more liberal or more reckless he didn't know in which way to characterize it, then the bill itself. A serious objection to the bill was that it contained matter over which the President possessed the veto power and matter over which he did not possess it.

The moment that Congress, by a two-thirds vote, removed political disabilities, the bill became a law without the action or the signature of the President, but other provisions of the pending bill would require the approval of the President. This incongruity he regarded as fatally defective in the bill.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Prussian War Intelligence.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Wretched Condition of France.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—A private letter from France, dated November 27, from a gentleman prominent in science, contains the following paragraph, which shows the condition of military affairs in that country, as well as the spirit of the people. It will be observed that while he is full of devotion he admits the little hope remaining to the French. He says:—"I hope to be called on for military service. I have been told that I am designated for one of our armies. We are waiting every day for the announcement of some great battle on which depends our destinies. The preliminary engagements are in our favor. Our army of the Loire is not our last army, not our last resource. We have many people armed and ready, but they are merely crowds and not organized strength, but if we can have some success and catch the enemy around Paris for two or three days France will rise again, and be stronger than before. For the present the heaviest anxiety presses our hearts. I will do my duty to the end, and if France is defeated I wish to die in some struggle. If I remain alive I will do my best to restore her. If this is forbidden I intend to go to America."

Prussian War Reports.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The *Independance Belge* laments that the Prussian war reports have lost the character for veracity at first ascribed to them.

FROM THE WEST.

The Indian Council.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—The *Republican* has a special from Ocemulgee, Indian Territory, dated on the 11th instant, stating that the Indian Council was fully organized, with Superintendent Hoag as President. Fifty-four delegates were present, representing fourteen tribes, including all the civilized tribes. The most important subject up for consideration is a plan for organizing a Territorial government embracing all the tribes.

Yesterday Mr. Campbell, Left Ore of the Chickasaw nation, from the special committee, reported in favor of a plan of organization republican in form. It provides for executive, legislative, and judicial departments, the government to be based upon and be strictly in conformity with the various treaties of 1866. The plan contemplates protection of the weaker against oppression from the stronger tribes, and is not to be binding upon any until their consent is obtained.

After the reception of the report the council adjourned till Monday, to give time for deliberation on so important a measure. There is considerable caucusing over the matter. Everything thus far has been conducted with decency and order. W. P. Ross, a leading Cherokee, in an interview with the Commissioners, expressed himself in favor of a confederation without Congressional interference. Superintendent Hoag has just returned from an extensive tour among the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kiowas, and Camanches. Satanta, the noted Kiowa Chief, wanted ammunition, and complained that the Texans came up and shot his people and wished Camp Supply removed so he could hunt on the north fork of the Canadian river. Favorable reports are given of some other tribes. The Apaches of New Mexico were on the head waters of the Brazos river, and it was feared they would come down on the Kiowa and Camanche Reservation and stir up trouble among these tribes.

FROM NEW YORK.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Robert L. Maitland, of the well-known house of Robert L. Maitland & Co., died suddenly this morning at Port Washington, N. J., of paralysis, in his fifty-third year.

Murder at Sea.

Thomas Ward, first mate, and Daniel Leech, steward, of the American brig Ellen O'Feeney, were arrested this morning charged with murdering one of the crew on the 10th of August last, while the vessel was lying in the harbor of Montevideo. The vessel is now at Brooklyn docks.

Building Blown Down—Four Persons Killed.

This morning an eight-story building, in Thirty-fifth street, fell, crushing two small brick houses, with their inmates, killing four persons, two of whom are still in the ruins. The names of the killed are Robert J. McCafferty, aged four; Mary Reilly, Mrs. Hamilton, and Donnelly, the engineer, and several others were slightly injured.

The building was owned by J. P. Hale, with walls only sixteen inches thick at the bottom. The building was intended for a piano manufactory.

Jerry Dunn Sentenced.

Jerry Dunn, found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree for killing James Logan No. 2, was sentenced to Sing Sing to-day for four years.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Praying for Amnesty.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 15.—The Republican State Central Committee last night adopted a resolution praying Congress to pass a general amnesty bill with only two dissenting votes. The question of the State debt was taken up in the Senate this morning. The tenor of the speeches were in favor of carrying the matter of the West Virginia share of the debt before the United States Supreme Court, and if payment is not compelled there then Virginia will settle the whole debt. All opposed any idea of repudiating it.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in New Hampshire.

DOVER, Dec. 15.—A fire in Union Village, last night, burned Mitchell & Co.'s tannery and A. F. Wood's grocery. The village library and property of Unity Lodge of Free Masons was also destroyed.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—THIRD TERM.

Continued from Fourth Edition.

Senate.

He held that the removal by the party which imposed them, and while still in its ascendancy in the Government, of all political disqualifications, especially of the exclusion of large numbers of people from the ballot box, was essential to the restoration of fraternal feeling, as proving that such measures had not resulted from vindictiveness, but necessity, and as bringing the late Rebels to a full realization to their share with ourselves in the institutions and greatness of a common country. Such was among the reasons governing his course in the late movement, quoting from the resolution offered by himself in the National Republican Convention of 1868, declaring the Republican party in favor of the removal of political disabilities as soon as compatible with public safety, and welcoming back to the Union the loyal people among the Rebels' who would accept the new order of things and this was a part of the platform on which General Grant was made President. But how had that promise been carried out in Missouri? Only by a victory over the Republican party, instead of upon its good faith and by its assistance when therefore the party had realized enfranchisement after party honor commanded them to grant it. What hope could Republicans have of winning over to the ranks the re-enfranchised, the prjacipal opponents of the movement within the Republican ranks were those whose whole political stock in trade consisted of the battle cries of the civil war, who would forever roll the word rebel as a sweet morsel under their tongues, and that class of politicians whose whole end in political life was to monopolize the local offices. Mr. Schurz denied, as not in accordance with facts, the assertion of his colleague in a printed speech circulated in the Senate, that the opposition was not so much to enfranchisement itself as against the constitutional amendment as the method of effecting it. He referred to some fifty or sixty newspapers in the State which, led by the central organ at St. Louis, directly protested against the thing itself.

In order to prevent the endorsement of the enfranchisement amendment to the Constitution, the Republican State Convention was manipulated in advance, by giving to the colored voters of the State a representation double that allowed to the white population, and so disciplining them that that race, against whom so many prejudices were still alive, should, in Missouri cast their virgin franchise to continue the disfranchising of others. The speaker's unsuccessful efforts in the Convention in behalf of the enfranchisement amendment, until he and his friends went out from the Convention, carrying with them, as he claimed, the honor, principle, and banner of the Republican party, were successively referred to, as also the sweeping character of the political disqualifications in Missouri, where by the provisions of the State Constitutions persons could be disfranchised not only for disloyal acts, but for sympathy, expressed or implied even of the remotest kind. Consistent Union men of life long devotion to the Government formerly expressing a hope that their relatives in the Rebel army would return home safely were disfranchised for sympathy with those engaged in the Rebellion. He (Mr. Schurz) knew scores of men who had served three or four years in the Union army, and been disabled in the service, who had been disfranchised for the harmless language uttered either before they donned the blue, or since the war. The atrocity of the abuses which had developed themselves under the system or disfranchisement was shown by the Speaker at some length in the absolutely irresponsible power of the registration officers

The right of any citizen to vote being completely at the mercy of any villain who happened to be a registering officer, while there was no remedy for the grossest of outrages. The fact, too, was public that in many counties these officers acted wholly in the interest of radical candidates, the only consideration being as to the number of opposition votes to be stricken off to secure a majority. In one case as many as 800 voters were disfranchised.

House of Representatives.

It seemed clear to him that the bill was unconstitutional in the attempt it made to annihilate the judgements made in favor of loyal citizens, to annihilate the right of civil action of loyal citizens for wrong committed by Rebels in aid of the Rebellion, and in the attempt to go into the courts in time of peace to arrest the administration of justice. In all these respects the bill was unconstitutional. He was opposed to it because it extended pardon and amnesty to murderers, robbers, ravishers, and incendiaries.

One great error which the Government had made was the failure at the close of the war to punish its leaders for treason. A hundred first class funerals at that time would have been worth a hundred amnesty bills. He believed that the time had not yet come when it was expedient to relieve all classes of Rebels who did not choose to ask it and who as a general rule denied that they were guilty of any wrong. He believed it still necessary that the State legislatures should be in the hands of loyal men who would legislate to pay the national debt, protect the interests of Union soldiers, their widows and orphans, and to maintain the rights of the enfranchised colored men.

Mr. Niblack asked if Mr. Lawrence would not concede that hundreds of the most influential and meritorious men in the South were disfranchised.

Mr. Lawrence admitted that, but said that no meritorious man who had asked to be relieved from his disabilities has been refused relief.

Mr. Niblack inquired further whether the continued exclusion of these men did not really give them more consequence and influence in their own communities.

GREAT INSURANCE SUIT.

Interesting Case in Richmond, Va.—Verdict for the Plaintiffs.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 14th inst. says:—The case that has excited so much interest in this city as well as elsewhere in the insurance world was terminated yesterday afternoon in the Circuit Court of this city, before Judge B. R. Wellford.

There was quite an array of counsel in Court and attendance upon the trial, which has lasted fifteen days. The jury was composed of fair, impartial gentlemen, and men of standing in our community, and certain it is that no fau't can be found with either the jury or the manner in which the case has been conducted.

The evidence for both plaintiff and defendant was terminated on Monday morning, and the argument was entered in the afternoon of that day and concluded last evening at forty minutes past 3, at which time the case was given to the jury, who were absent until a few moments past 5 o'clock.

The excitement and intense anxiety which were manifested by the spectators and those interested in the cause can very well be imagined. The counsel for both sides had taken their seats when Judge Wellford announced that the jury were ready to return, and directed the sheriff to bring them in, which was done in a moment's time, and the verdict read as follows:—

We, the jury, find for the plaintiffs upon the issues joined, and ascertain the plaintiffs' damages at the sum of $1192·49, being one-sixth of $12,958·44 after deducting $8863·48, and we allow interest on said sum of $1192·49 from the 19th of March, 1868, until paid."

PETER TINSLEY, Foreman.

Thus has terminated a case of great interest to the public.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M. WM. H. WEBB,
12 15 tjan 9 Secretary.

SEWING MACHINES.

Office, 720
Willcox & Gibbs
Chestnut
Silent
Street,
SEWING MACHINES
Philadelphia.

"I give my hearty preference to the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Sewing Machine."
FANNY FERN.

"The weight of reliable evidence being overwhelming for that of the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Sewing Machine, I decided upon it, procured it, *and am more than satisfied*."
GRACE GREENWOOD.

"I have the Wheeler & Wilson, the Grover & Baker, and the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines in my family. I use the Willcox & Gibbs most frequently, thinking it far superior to either of the others."
MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"My wife would not accept a Sewing Machine of any other patent *as a gift*, if she must receive it on condition of giving up the Willcox & Gibbs."
REV. OLIVER CRANE,
Carbondale, Pa.

"The Willcox & Gibbs is the *only* Sewing Machine whose working is so sure and simple that I could venture to introduce it into Syria."
REV. A. T. PRATT,
Missionary American Board.

"We have used various Sewing Machines within our family, but it is the *unanimous* opinion of the household, that the Willcox & Gibbs is the best of them all."
REV. J. S. HOLME,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

"For simplicity and mechanical accuracy of construction, I have seen no Sewing Machine equal to the Willcox & Gibbs."
ENOCH LEWIS,
Of the Pennsylvania Central R.R.

A correspondence on the subject of Sewing Machines is respectfully solicited.

D. S. EWING,
720 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

W. G. PERRY,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Invites attention to his large assortment of
FINE IMPORTED STATIONERY
AND
Fancy Goods,
SUITED TO THE HOLIDAYS.
WRITING DESKS, FINE POCKET BOOKS, ALBUMS, DRESSING CASES, WORK BOXES, Etc.
OUR STOCK OF CHROMOS
Closing out at very low prices to make room for alterations. 12 15 thstp

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS' AUCTIONEERS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

Nos. 1 and 2. 2 Three-story Brick Dwellings, Gray's Ferry road, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first and west of Oscar street, Twenty-sixth ward. All those 2 three-story brick messuages, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the northerly side of Gray's Ferry road, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, being the second and third houses west of Oscar street; each 14 feet front and 79 feet, 6 inches deep. Each house has 8 rooms. Terms—$1500 may remain on each. They will be sold separately.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Four well-secured Mortgages of $750, $750, $1500, $1750, $1750. All that mortgage gages secured by three-story brick dwelling, issuing out of a lot of ground, west side of Oshar street, 74 feet 6 inches north of Gray's Ferry road, (in the rear of the above property,) 14 feet front and 82 feet deep. They will be sold separately.

No. 5. A well-secured mortgage of $1500, secured by a three-story brick dwelling, northerly side of Gray's Ferry road, 50 feet west of Oscar street; lot 16 feet front, 72 feet deep. Adjoining property Nos. 1 and 2.

Nos. 6 and 7. All those 2 well-secured mortgages, each $1750, secured by three-story brick dwellings, situate on the northerly side of Gray's Ferry road, adjoining the above on the west; one lot, 16 by 72 feet, the other 15 feet 1 inch, by 100 feet deep. They will be sold separately. A brief of title and plan may be seen at the auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 15 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable property known as "The Union Club," No. 211 South Twelfth street, below Walnut street, lot 80 front, 136 feet in depth. On Tuesday, February 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground occupied and owned by "The Union Club," of Philadelphia, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 100 feet north of Locust street, No. 211, the lot containing in front on Twelfth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 136 feet, with the privilege of court and alley in the rear. The property contains two large and elegant drawing-rooms, occupying all of the main building; large dining-rooms, kitchen, and other rooms; fine garden, 55 feet front, with fountain; bowling-al